

November 12 1974

THE TIMES

مکان الاصح

Diplomacy begins at home : foreign policy review, page 14

Gloomy prices and production forecasts pinpoint Mr Healey's dilemma

Financial dilemma facing Mr Healey in his Budget to be presented this afternoon consists of keeping solvent while preserving a fiscal contract (our Economics pages). Latest figures from Confederation of British Indus-

try and the Central Statistical Office present a gloomy picture of a far-reaching cash crisis with production levelling out below last year's figures.

The CBI said that the balance of investment intentions was the worst

for 16 years except for the severely deflationary period of 1966.

Exporters appear to be finding their price advantage over competitors being rapidly eroded. Our Political Correspondent says it is expected that motorists will have to

pay more in road tax and petrol duty and that duties on wines, spirits and luxury goods will be raised. Public spending will suffer, and rates may have to go up if central government support is reduced.

Industrial burdens disclosed on eve of Budget

Editorial for Mr Healey's economic measures as vividly set yesterday in publication of fresh batch of bad news.

The picture pre-

pays the economy to sharp recession,

try fast running out and inflation still

blowously.

Chancellor's dilemma is

a way of rescuing

from the financial

string them without

the social contract

all the Government's

restraining pay infla-

If he seeks to give to

without taking from

the sector of the econo-

mics the risk of aggra-

vation and damaging

ce of payments by

to the total flow of

in the economy.

afflict was epitomized

The Department of

reported that prices of

and fuels purchased

acturers leapt 31 per

cent alone, thus end-

ing a trend of indus-

labour costs between

September. The

despair of those prominent

trade union leaders who are still struggling to uphold the social contract. Yet if companies are not given relief through price controls and tax easements, the outlook for employment and investment will be bleak, as the CBI survey indicates.

Although there has not yet been much increase in unused capacity and in unemployment in manufacturing industry, the outlook for employment is distinctly weaker, according to the CBI report. The fact, however, that this is one of the least depressed components of the survey suggests discouragingly that the Chancellor may have very little room for general reflation on pain of running into bottlenecks in the economy, causing critical prices to rise and sucking in additional imports, which the balance of payments can ill afford.

The worst pessimism is about investment, although the sharp decline in the prospects for exports may be even more serious for the Chancellor. The CBI comments that the balance of investment intentions is "the worst in the 16-year history of the survey with the sole exception of that recorded... after the severely deflationary mea-

sures in 1966". Lack of cash and spare capacity are the main reasons.

The balance of firms expecting an increase in export orders is the lowest since 1960. The evidence suggests that exporters are finding their price advantages over competitors which they enjoyed following the 20 per cent devaluation of the pound when it floated down after June, 1972, are being eroded fast. Also shortages of credit and finance are cited by twice as many firms as three months ago, although that is not as important a factor as economic and political conditions in export markets.

Thus the trick the Chancellor apparently has to pull is to give employers a huge cash transfusion without taking spending power out of the pockets of individuals and without adding more than marginally to the total flow of spending in the economy. To succeed he will have needed, it seems, the advice of alchemists rather than of economists.

Widespread sacrifices: It is taken for granted that there will have to be sacrifices from all except the poorest in society (our Political Correspondent writes). It is expected that motorists will have to pay more in road tax and petrol duty and that duties on wines, spirits and luxury goods will be raised. Public spending will suffer, and rates may have to go up if central government support is reduced.

and the taxing of profits from North Sea oil.

Mr Healey's main political difficulty is to avoid the wrath of Labour left-wingers, who will create trouble if the Chancellor appears to be switching too large a part of the nation's resources to helping private industry while public expenditure is held back.

He will also have to ensure that his proposals on prices do not cause difficulties with the unions on the social contract; but his general aim of reflating in the private sector to protect job prospects is likely to please MPs in all parts of the House.

Mr Healey gave the details of his Budget to a full meeting of the Cabinet at 10 Downing Street yesterday and left when ministers turned to other business, so that he could get back to the Treasury to prepare for today's big event.

Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Conservative MP for Angus, South, until the general election, speaking to Westminster Young Conservatives last night gave the Chancellor a warning against interfering with private industry.

He said that quite possibly Continued on page 2, col 6

ers divided over Mr Heath's leadership

per cent of Tory supporters think Mr Heath should remain party leader, according to post-election survey by Research Centre. per cent of all voters he should be replaced immediately or before next general election. Mr

Page 4

h-west miners' chiefs urge action on board scheme

iders of 10,000 Northern miners yesterday decided unity of two to one and rejection of the area secretary, claimed "anarchist critics in dinner suits for interfering in a democratic process". Page 2

urged to force oil price cut

Henry Jackson called

at the Atlantic

Speaking at the Pil-

the establishment of

Financial Ministers"

der reward

0 (about £9,000) has

faced in Berlin for

on the gunners who

city's senior judge.

der was liked to be

a member of the

teinhoff gang, who died

on hunger strike.

Page 5

with hopeful

broadcast marking the

thodesia's tenth year of

ence Mr Ian Smith said

is once more a possi-

settlement of the

ional issue. This had

out through develop-

other countries.

Page 7

r food

across, a director of

Hovis McDougall Ltd,

erday that food was un-

before the new

Henry Plum, president

ational Farmers' Union,

plenty of Christmas

at reasonable prices.

Page 3

pages 8, 14

Moorehead surveys the

business in the squeeze;

Lewis takes the Gov-

for pulling strings for

uppers.

Now it's time to breathe

Prudence Glynn.

Interview with Senator

one of two leading

for Democratic Presi-

nomination now in London.

page 15

On the Spanish proposals

start from the Leader of

our Opposition: on

and the Church front

of Peterborough and

on private beds in the

in Sir Francis Avery Jones.

articles: United States

Juvenile delinquents:

economic pressure.

pages 10 and 11

MCC's match interrupted

Racing: Jockey's cham-

approaches exciting

Tennis: Dewar Cup

Football: Bremen

Continued on page 3

Sugar on the move: As workers were releasing about 30,000 tons of refined sugar from Tate and Lyle's refinery at Silvertown yesterday, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Con-

sumer Protection, appealed to grocers to ensure that pensioners get a fair share of sugar stocks. In a Commons written reply, she said she believed that retailers were cooperating

willingly. Her department had received numerous complaints from all parts of the country about the practice of compelling customers to buy a specific quantity of goods

The two have known each other for about 20 years and occasionally gathered together at the Clevedon Club in Mayfair, but on Thursday Mr Maxwell-Scott was in London and his wife, Mrs Susan Maxwell-Scott, and two of her children were at home.

The two have known each other for about 20 years and occasionally gathered together at the Clevedon Club in Mayfair, but on Thursday Mr Maxwell-Scott was in London and his wife, Mrs Susan Maxwell-Scott, and two of her children were at home.

Mrs Maxwell-Scott, aged 38, said yesterday: "I was very surprised when he [Lord Lucan] arrived at about 11.30 am, during which time he wrote those two letters to Mr William Shand-Kydd, his

brother-in-law. He also re-

ferred to his mother at about 12.15."

Mrs Maxwell-Scott, mother of six children, who has made a statement to the police, said Lord Lucan's visit would not comment on his disappearance, his appearance, or their conversation.

She also declined to say whether he sought advice from her or whether she gave any.

She added that Lord Lucan declined a meal and left in a car.

"Lord Lucan was a friend of my husband before we were married," she said. "We were married in 1954, but on Thursday Mr Maxwell-Scott was in London and his wife, Mrs Susan Maxwell-Scott, and two of her children were at home.

Friends of Lord Lucan with whom he may be staying were asked last night by Scotland

Yard to get in touch with them immediately.

"He is wanted urgently for questioning," Det.

Chief Supt Roy Ranson said.

He is the officer in charge of

the investigation into the death of Mrs Sandra Rivett, aged 29, police last night.

75 mph gusts as gales lash Britain

Gales and heavy rain caused damage across Britain yesterday. Gusts of up to 75 mph were recorded in Scotland and ordinary streets became steady ahead of the Budget. The FT ordinary speed index ended 2.8 higher at 194.2.

Financial Editor: Recovery prospects for Joseph Lucas; textile trends in Europe; brewers before the Budget.

Business features: Uses and abuses of stock appreciation—Wyndham Godfrey and Adrian Wood reply to their critics; Fresh chance for the unquoted company.

Business Diary: The City of London Corporation sets about restoring its image; Top-level changes at Bulmers.

recalled by Scotland; Rugby Union: All Blacks lose going for two matches.

Arts, page 9

John Chissell on Rostrevor's

LSO concert in memory of David Oistrakh; Paul O'Farrell on two exhibitions of contemporary German art.

Obituary, page 17

Dr Paul Taborski; Dr C. C. Davies.

Business News, pages 18-21

Science and Technology, page 10

Sport, page 11

TV and Radio, page 27

Theatres, etc., page 8, 9

25 Years Ago, page 17

Weather, page 2

Seven miners killed as mud bursts into shaft

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, Nov 11

At least seven miners were killed when hundreds of tons of muddy slime washed down a shaft at the Impala platinum mine at Bafokeng, near Rustenburg, 100 miles from here today.

The AA said conditions on motorways and exposed roads were hazardous in 33 counties and the Meteorological Office gave a warning that the gales would continue for several days.

Many

ME NEWS

Food never likely to come cheap again, Lord Shawcross says

By Peter Reporter
Never likely to become gain, Lord Shawcross, a of Ranks Hovis McDouglas said at the annual London yesterday of British Nutrition Foundation: "Indifferent though be to starvation else we cannot turn a blind the precarious nature of own food supply... in the face of world we shall have to change habits." The in Britain had relied on "living on the often at the expense of who had accepted a standard of living to support higher standard for producers of food, for the peasants in Argentina the sheep farmers in Scotland, who had so long us with cheap food, saying that they too must have a cut from the difficulty was the by much of the world's ion for more and better

Shawcross continued: the number of people edge of starvation or starving in the world than ever, in this and other countries millions who a few years ago have been content to eat at their tables once now have it daily, and cuts too. They put the blame for beef on the farmer, Common Market, on Mr Adrian Collingwood, chairman of the Eggs Authority, forecast at Stratford-on-Avon yesterday. But after May eggs should become plentiful and be much cheaper.

Complaints of intimidation against fish dock pickets

Our Correspondent

Nearby 800 trawler repair and maintenance men and 30 process workers at the port's ice factory are involved in the stoppage. The trawler owners have offered the men £46 a week but they are holding out for £50. Yesterday the strikers began picketing round the clock and about a hundred men were at each of the three fish dock entrances. A police officer said no incidents had been reported. Union leaders yesterday met a Department of Trade conciliation officer for the second time. The employers have said they will not talk with the strikers until they return to work.

Plight of lone pensioners shown by census

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Pensioners living alone are likely to suffer some of the worst housing conditions, new data from the 1971 Census show today. While general housing conditions have much improved since 1961, the quality of housing for some lone pensioners has dropped.

Christmas turkeys: There will be plenty of turkeys on the market this Christmas "and probably at prices which will give pleasure only to the housewife", Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday.

One reason for the abundance was that after the low prices for fresh birds last Christmas, many turkeys were put into cold store, Sir Henry told the Poultry Industry Conference at Stratford-on-Avon.

Another reason was that there had been an increase in the number of poult early in the year. There had also been a general decline in meat prices.

Sir Henry urged the Government to introduce a five-year plan for poultry and the whole of agriculture. "We need to know what the Government's objectives are both in the short term and the long term for this £500m industry", he said.

To allow it to stagger from financial crisis to financial crisis in the absence of such objectives is a gross waste of this nation's resources. We need to know where we are going and can plan accordingly.

Egg scarcity forecast: Eggs are likely to be scarce and cost 50p a dozen until next spring, Mr Adrian Collingwood, chairman of the Eggs Authority, forecast at Stratford-on-Avon yesterday. But after May eggs should become plentiful and be much cheaper.

The worst conditions were in the private market. In England and Wales 70 per cent of pensioners renting furnished accommodation and 50 per cent in unfurnished accommodation lacked one or more of the basic amenities. In Scotland the figures were 66 per cent and 63 per cent.

Census 1971: Persons of Pensionable Age (Stationery Office, £5.45).

Yorkshire sugar factory gets closure reprieve

The British Sugar Corporation is to keep open its factory at Selby, Yorkshire, which was due for closure under a rationalisation scheme.

The decision follows the recent EEC increase in Britain's home-grown sugar quota to more than a million tonnes. Selby employs 230 staff.

In the West Country, farmers are ordering sugar beet for cattle fodder at about £19 a ton compared with £100 or more for hay.



It was brisk business as usual for flower traders in their first working day at the new Covent Garden market at Nine Elms, Battersea, yesterday.

Neighbours 'did nothing' as girl was killed

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Airways yesterday announced a "fair trading charter" against spoilt package holidays next summer.

Customers on the state corporation's Sovereign and Enterprise packages will be offered an alternative holiday or a full refund if dates are changed. If the change is made within eight weeks of departure, additional compensation of 15 per cent of the cost will be offered.

The next day the police were called by the girl's parents and they found her naked and dead in bed with her boy friend unconscious from drugs beside her.

Colin Francis Charteris Stewart, aged 31, of Marlborough Court, Wimbledon, London, was jailed for six years. He admitted the manslaughter of Judith Bigmore, aged 19, on the ground of diminished responsibility. He pleaded not guilty to her murder.

and will promote over 200,000 holidays next summer.

Mr Gerry Draper, director of the BA Travel Division, said yesterday: "Our expansion is a calculated move following the collapse of six household holidays names this summer - calculated because the airline believes the disappointing weather of the English summer this year, and the comparatively high cost of the stay-at-home family holiday combined to result in a late summer surge of continental holiday bookings which surprised many in the travel industry." BA expected that that pattern would be more marked in 1975.

The airline will also allow a full refund of deposit without penalty if fuel or currency surcharges result in an increase of a tenth or more on the original price, while customers will be allowed to cancel within seven days of the price rise.

Enterprise, with full board, in June and July next year, would cost £75 in Spain, £82 in Majorca, £90 in Yugoslavia, and £93 in the Black Sea resorts and on the Italian Riviera.

Holiday plan setback: A second finance group has withdrawn from talks with four former Court Line directors who plan a new holiday airline. Another group is still considering the scheme. Mr William Buxton, one of the former directors, said yesterday that he was less confident than before that the airline would get going.

British Airways pledges holiday refunds

"It seems that, after all, the public has no lack of confidence in the major holiday companies," Mr Francis Higgins, managing director of Thomson Holidays, said.

"Much of this is probably due to action such as our new fair trading charter. More recently, the entire industry has introduced a new code of conduct. The result is reflected in the booking rate, which has been very strong over the past few days."

But there would be fewer holidays available in 1975 than this year, he said. Three Thomson bookings out of five so far are for Spanish resorts.

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Woman of 25 sues over burns soon after birth

Mr Justice Cantley was asked in the High Court yesterday to decide whether Sally Rogers, aged 25, can claim damages for severe burns she suffered in her hospital nursery cot when she was only a few hours old.

Mr John Cobb, QC, said that almost as soon as she was born, in February, 1949, she was taken from her mother in the delivery room of Axminster Cottage Hospital, Devon, and put into a nursery cot. A hot water bottle caused severe burns to her back and buttocks. She was gravely disfigured.

She might well be the youngest victim of a tort, Mr Cobb said.

Miss Rogers, of St Monance Road, Springburn, Glasgow, was suing Exeter and Mid Devon Hospital Management Committee, claiming damages for negligence.

In this case it was argued that she could still bring a claim because she started it within three years of reaching her majority.

Mr Cobb said that highly unusual situation was appropriate because Miss Rogers was not in the custody of her parents when the accident happened, and parents could bring actions only for children in their care and custody.

Negligence was denied. The hospital also said that any claim should have been brought within three years of the incident.

The only evidence in the case came from Miss Rogers's mother, now Mrs Primrose. She told the judge why she and her husband, whom she divorced about 1952, had never sued the hospital for negligence on their daughter's behalf.

"My husband, and my mother-in-law, who was a health visitor at this cottage hospital, were both adamant that on no account were we to make a scandal involving the hospital", she said.

She admitted that she had been dominated by her mother-in-law, and over the years that influence had conditioned her into thinking there was no case against the hospital. It was not until 1968, when her daughter had her first operations for skin-grafting, that she realized how serious the burns had been. By then she felt it was too late to take action.

Police helpers thanked

More than forty young children, aged between seven and 18, were among 135 people thanked at a government reception at Edinburgh Castle yesterday for helping the police.



Longer hops and fewer stops—that's all part of the Qantas way of flying. You don't have to suffer frequent touch-downs that interrupt your flight, break up your sleep, and finally your composure. Now you can choose something better. Qantas QF8 Non-stop Bombay. And Australia overnight.

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Comfortable 747B's all the way. The Qantas Jumbo. Wide spacious seats and aisles. Current-release films (at a small extra charge) and 7 channels of audio. Galley downstairs away from the passengers. And for First Class travellers, automatic membership of the Qantas Captain's Club and room to relax in the exclusive upstairs lounge.

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Ask your local Qantas travel agent or Qantas for details at Qantas, Cnr, Old Bond Street and Piccadilly, London W1. 600 Ch. sw. 9, High Pav. 7, London W4 1FW, or the Qantas desk, Terminal 3, London Heathrow Airport. Enquiries and Reservations London 01-995 1344, or Birmingham 021-643 4948/9, Bristol 0372-20127, 8, Manchester 061-832 7161 and Chel. 044-341 348 349 350.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 11 and 25



Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES and conditions of service are as follows: Professor \$A16,514; Associate Professor-Router \$A16,385; Senior Lecturer \$A16,254; Lecturer \$A16,002-\$A12,352; Senior Tutor \$A7,545-\$A9,002; Tutor \$A6,542-\$A7,542. Further details of conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and application forms, if applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 26 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

University of Western Australia

Perth

LECTURER—EDUCATION

Department of Education
Two positions are available. Duties will be to teach in one or more of the following areas: history of education; comparative education; politics and economics of education; curriculum and statistics; theory of curriculum, his or her field of interest both higher degree will be required. Higher degree will be required in one of the following areas: education in education. The Department has a research programme to which the appointee will contribute. Both appointments will be from 1st January 1975. Applications as possible thereafter, and can state their date of availability.

7 December, 1974.

SENIOR TUTOR—EDUCATION

Department of Education
Candidates should have interest and experience in one or more of the following areas: curriculum and statistics. The appointee will be required to teach in one or more of the organisation and conduct of education; history of education; Dip.Ed. and B.Ed. courses and there will be opportunity for research in one of these areas. This will be a temporary two-year appointment initially.

7 December, 1974.

LECTURER—ANTHROPOLOGY

Department of Anthropology
Candidates should possess a doctorate in Social and/or Cultural Anthropology or equivalent. Preference will be given to candidates with a special interest in the study of the Australian South and South-East Pacific. The appointee will be required to teach in Social and Cultural Anthropology and/or Comparative Sociology, and within the areas of his own competence. He will also be expected to contribute in the Department's teaching and research programmes.

7 December, 1974.

TUTOR OR SENIOR TUTOR PREHISTORIC

Department of Archaeology
This will be a temporary appointment initially. Applicants should have a degree in Archaeology or a higher degree in Prehistory. Experience in archaeological fieldwork, site surveys and area surveys, and in the laboratory analysis of archaeological materials required. The appointee will be required to give some tutorials and practical classes in general archaeological methods and techniques. The Department offers a second year course in Archaeological Archaeology, and the opportunity for students to complete their honours in archaeological options in Archaeology and Archaeology and/or post-graduate studies in Archaeology. Preference will be given to candidates with a special interest in Australian prehistoric and Australian prehistoric, lithic and material culture. The appointee will have the opportunity to pursue research interests in material available in Western Australia.

7 December, 1974.

SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER BIOCHEMISTRY

Department of Biochemistry
The appointment is intended to be made to a senior lecturer in medicine. The research interests of the appointee should include biochemical aspects of development, differentiation and lactation, oncogenes of human carcinomas, and the interaction of substances with membranes. Travel grants are regularly available for various research projects.

6 December, 1974.

LECTURER—ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Candidates with an interest in Computer Aided Design will be housed in a new building at the University of Bristol, where there will be a part-time application with formal computer laboratories. The Department is located in the facilities of the Western General Research Centre which is located on the campus and which houses a PDP-10. The Department also houses a Silicon Technology facility.

1 December, 1974.

LECTURER—LINGUISTICS

Department of Anthropology
Applicants should possess a "plus" honours degree and preference will be given to a person with a strong background in either American or Australian linguistics and Australian background in General Linguistics. The appointment will become the second staff member in the department. It is anticipated that the appointee will be required to teach in this subject, to participate in the planning of research projects, and to contribute to the development of the department. The Department at present offers a range of courses in Linguistics with specialist and non-specialist courses of the highest quality and opportunities for post-graduate studies in Linguistics.

7 December, 1974.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OR SENIOR LECTURER PSYCHIATRY

Department of Psychiatry
The level of appointment will be determined by the qualifications and experience of the appointee. Candidates will be required to have wide clinical experience in psychiatry, have wide clinical teaching and administrative experience in a university department of psychiatry. Demonstrated capacity for research, particularly in skills in the areas of biology, psychology, neurophysiology or community psychiatry would be an advantage but research in one of the several following areas: teaching-learning processes, assessment, evaluation and development, evaluation and treatment.

3 December, 1974.

SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE IN MEDICINE

Department of Psychiatry
Applicants should have experience in conducting and supervising research and teaching experience and research. Preference will be given to those whose interests fit in with the pattern of teaching and research.

Preference will be given to those whose interests fit in with the pattern of teaching and research. The emphasis are on the teaching of behavioural science in medicine. The Australian South and South-East Pacific. The appointee will be required to teach in Social and Cultural Anthropology and/or Comparative Sociology, and within the areas of his own competence. He will also be expected to contribute in the Department's teaching and research programmes.

7 December, 1974.

LECTURER IN MODERN GREEK

Courses in Modern Greek were introduced in the University in 1970. Applications for the appointment of a Lecturer.

A second year student is required to assist in the further development of the Modern Greek studies at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels and to help to establish an appropriate academic

curriculum. The Modern Greek language and literature; for the present year an interest in the teaching of clinical medical students in psychiatry from time to time. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Greek, pending the appointment of a Professor of Modern Greek.

3 December, 1974.

CHAIR OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the newly established Chair of Community Medicine.

Salary SAC1, \$1,087.

13 December, 1974.

LECTURERS AND SENIOR LECTURERS IN BEHAVIOURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited from candidates with postgraduate training in one or more of the behavioural sciences, particularly from those with some training and an appreciation of their discipline.

The behavioural and social sciences in the health and medical fields, particularly in the teaching and furthering of the behavioural and social sciences designed for medical students. The first year of the course was begun in 1973.

11 December, 1974.

LECTURER OF NEW SOUTH WALES

LECTURER LAND USE/TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

School of Transportation and Planning, Institute of Advanced Studies.

Hon. academic qual. citations required in disciplines related to land use and transport.

11 December, 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

New Zealand

University of Canterbury Christchurch

CHAIR OF LAW

The Council of the University invites applications for a Chair of Law which is to be established in the Department.

The appointee will take up the post in January 1975 or at such later time as may be arranged. Applicants should have a qualification in law and be entitled to practice in New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom. Preferences may be given to applicants with previous experience in Commercial Law, the Environment and Estate Planning, Industrial and Employment Law, but candidates sufficiently qualified on other lines will be considered.

At present the salary for a Professor is within the range of \$A16,514-\$A18,002 per annum. The commencing or subsequent increments will be determined by the University on the review of individual performance. Applications may be given to the Secretary of the University, Box 46, Canterbury College, Riccarton, 4440, New Zealand.

Particulars, including information on terms and conditions of allowances, study leave, housing and other benefits, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities, 26 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close on 31 December 1974.

University of Otago Dunedin, New Zealand

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURE IN ZOOLOGY AND MARINE BIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Zoology and Marine Biology.

This position is a joint appointment between the Department of Zoology and the Petroleum Marine Laboratory, and the person appointed will be required to contribute to the teaching of Zoology and to devote some time to research and other duties at the Petroleum Marine Laboratory. No offer will be shown towards candidates who are interested in working in marine research studies which utilises the resources of the Zoology and Research vessel of the Marine Laboratory.

Salary: Scale — Lecturer \$A12,352-\$A14,002; Senior Lecturer \$A17,542 with a bar at \$A17,542.

Further information available at the Association of Commonwealth Universities, 10 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar of the University of New Zealand and London on 18 December 1974.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of advertising in the Times. Advertisements containing copies of which are available on request.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Dar es Salaam—Tanzania

Applications are invited for the position of PROFESSOR IN MATHEMATICS.

Applicants must hold a doctorate.

Applicants should have experience in teaching Mathematics and its applications.

Applicants should be interested in the development and encouragement of Mathematics at all levels relevant to a rapidly developing economy.

Scale: TES3,332-TES6,662.

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WEST EUROPE

Both Germanies attend Armistice Day ceremony in Paris at invitation of President Giscard

Charles Hargrove

Nov 11
the first time in half a century, the whole of Germany was represented officially at armistice day ceremonies.

Arc de Triomphe. Baron de Gaulle, the West German Ambassador, and Herr Ernst Stettler, German Ambassador, were invited specially by President Giscard d'Estaing, or with other members of diplomatic corps. Earl Mountbatten of Burma, who attended a Royal British ceremony in the afternoon, was also present.

President Giscard had insisted in fifty-sixth anniversary end of the First World War would be celebrated with solemnity, under the of both continuity and

It was more beflagged it has been for many and Parisians heard for first time a new arrangement of the "Marseillaise", or trumpets or drums, more solemn, and like, performed by the Garde République

caine from a score by M Roger Boutry, its bandmaster, at the behest of President Giscard d'Estaing after his election last May. This version will be played at all official ceremonies from now on.

The new orchestral version, Drum-Major Giraud, of the Garde Républicaine told me, was composed from an original score in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Rouget de Lisle, a captain of Engineers, who wrote both the words and the music in April, 1792, intended it to be an anthem rather than a march and entitled it "chant de Guerre pour l'Armée du Rhin". He first sang it at an evening reception at the residence of Dietrich, the mayor of Strasbourg.

It was adopted by the battalion of Marseillais who were called up to Paris for the riots of August 10, 1792, when the Tuilleries were invaded by the mob. The convention decreed it the national anthem in 1795.

Rouget de Lisle escaped the guillotine only through the fall of Robespierre and died in 1794 at Choisy, near Paris. The version of the "Marseillaise" he wrote at the foot of the plaque is still there.



Giscard d'Estaing laying a wreath on the tomb of the unknown warrior in Paris yesterday.

Berlin murder renews war of anarchist terror

Dan van der Vat

Nov 11
assassination last night est Berlin's leading judge ended official hopes that most alarming social phenomenon of postwar Ger could at last be conti to history.

Again the Baader-Meinhof gang is front-page news now that responsibility for murder is claimed by "Red Army Group". The shoot was said to be in revenge the death in prison on day of Holger Meins, a member of the gang, who had no hunger strike for two days.

Meins, aged 33, was one of five people arrested in summer, 1972, after the st biggest anarchist in German experience. They fled to be the hard core group and include Frau Meinhof, a 40-year-old leftist journalist and mother of twins, and Herr Baader, aged 32.

They face trial at a specially

led new courtroom to start next spring on an indictment alleging five murders, attempted murders, political kidnaps, bank robberies and biffs.

A group began in 1968 as loose association of young, intelligent, middle-class people dabbled in anarchism during the great wave of unrest swept over much of Central Europe. Unlike most other groups, however, Baader-Meinhof gang led to destroy West German society and turned to terrorism.

They stole cars to keep on move, robbed banks to feed themselves and acted like a resistance fighting an occupying

power. There were running gun-battles with the police, bombings of political targets, attempts to murder people in authority, threats to kidnap Herr Brandt, then the Chancellor, and secret journeys to the Lebanon to train with Palestinian terrorists.

Until the police turned the tide, the group was able to evade capture because of an inchoate underground of disaffected West Germans who were always prepared to give them shelter. They included students, lawyers, even doctors, and they still constitute a disturbing submerged layer of latent middle-class hostility to society. The group had no trouble finding such people in any city.

With the arrests in 1972 the nation heaved a sigh of relief. Now the death of Herr Meins has served to revive action by the group in murdering the judge, and reaction, in the shape of a new tidal wave of popular angst.

Günther von Drenckmann, the senior judge of West Berlin, who was assassinated.

Günther von Drenckmann, the senior judge of West Berlin, who was assassinated.

EC gives new priority to unemployment

NEDDIE VAN DER VAT

a working group should be to study the problems of abolition of passports at EEC meetings, and the harmonization of international legislation on alien immigration. The summit will give this venture some sort of a beginning.

The Foreign Secretary rapidly killed French hopes that the summit might set some significant new targets for the EEC's institutions. In particular, he said the progressive loosening of the present practice of unanimous decisions in the Council of Ministers.

On matters of importance, he said, decisions should con-

Extremists in right-wing party formed in France

From Our Correspondent

Paris, Nov 11

A constituent assembly this weekend decided on the creation of a right-wing party called the Movement of New Forces. About 250 delegates from all parts of the country met at Bagnolet, outside Paris, to define the main themes of its policy.

They wished to break away from the image of the traditional French right and renounce its old principles. So the movement calls for elections by proportional representation and real economic and political decentralization, with the transfer of part of state funds to the regions.

It also insists on joint man-

Spanish police in search for jailbreakers

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Nov 11

Spanish police said today that they were searching for two Britons and a German who had broken out of jail in the Costa del Sol resort of Marbella.

In a statement the police said that the Britons were Anthony Kai Hackney, aged 31, a driver from Ealing, and Thomas William Gaskayne, aged 40, of Blyth, Northumberland. The three had made their getaway early on Saturday morning by cutting through an iron window grille with a small file, the statement added.

The two Britons, together with a British woman and an Irishman still in jail in Alicante, were arrested two months ago in connexion with investigations into more than 250 robberies in Spanish tourist areas, the police said.

There is to be taken by general agreement without the possibility of a member state being overruled. He also opposed President Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for fixing a target date for direct elections to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, which the Labour party is still boycotting.

He was equally unenthusiastic about France's desire for a new date and basis for European union, still scheduled for 1980. The British Government sees no point in setting a target for a goal which remains undefined.

Institutional problems will be discussed again by the foreign ministers in Paris on November 18, and the so-called

Outspoken general finds political support

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Nov 11

M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, president of the Radical Socialist Party, said on the radio today that it was intolerable that General Paul Stehlin should have been condemned for proclaiming the superiority of American over French combat aircraft without a hearing.

He had never, he added, taken General Stehlin's side on the question, because he did not know the case. But he thought that, "in view of his military past, he was entitled to respect, and in view of his parliamentary status, he was entitled to a hearing."

"My attitude is not linked in any way with the stand I adopted in the past about Concord," he said. "I said at the time that all supersonic aircraft, French or American, had come too soon and would find no market. I was right. As to combat planes, I think one could have spared oneself the expense, be they American or Marcel Dassault's, to move directly to the generation of what is called the combat plane of the future. On would save a great deal of public funds in doing so."

M Servan-Schreiber described the battle for employment as a "real battle of the Marne today".

His position of support and criticism for the Government varied according to the questions involved. "I support everything which can succeed", he said. "To say 'yes' all the time, as in the days of General de Gaulle or M Pompidou, is the worst way of supporting a government."

Solzhenitsyn to attend Nobel prize ceremony

From Our Correspondent

Stockholm, Nov 11

Alexander Solzhenitsyn the exiled Soviet writer, will attend the annual Nobel ceremony next month and receive his 1970 literature prize, the Nobel Foundation announced today.

He and his wife will attend the ceremony on December 10 and the subsequent banquet. The Nobel medallion and diploma will be presented to Mr Solzhenitsyn by the King of Sweden.

The novelist, who was expelled from Russia last February, made his suppressed Nobel lecture available in the West in 1972. In it he told the world that in mounting the Nobel platform, "I have climbed not three or four makeshift steps, but hundreds and even thousands of them; unyielding, precipitous, frozen steps leading out of the darkness and cold."

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OVERSEAS

Israel hint on new plans for Palestinians on the West Bank

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Nov 11

Hints that Israel may be planning to give some form of local autonomy to the West Bank were given today by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Yigal Allon, the Foreign Minister. They were countering the claim to the area of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which Israel has refused to accept as a negotiating partner.

Mr Rabin, speaking at Beersheba, said that the Arab summit conference in Rabat, which voted that the PLO should be responsible for any territory from which Israel withdraws, had "opened new possibilities" for Israel's relations with the Palestinians living under its rule.

Mr Allon was asked at a press conference in Jerusalem whether this presaged an Israeli initiative in the West Bank. He said that Israel had thought the Palestinians should find their identity through Jordan, but Rabat had dismissed Jordan's authority to negotiate for the Palestinians. Israel now must think how to promote the self-expression of the Arabs living in its midst "by a different system". It was too early to give details.

There has been no sign from any West Bank leader so far of willingness to accept a form of local autonomy under Israel, which the ministers are believed to be proposing. Mayors and other leading personalities have emphasized that feelings are strongly in favour of the PLO.

Mr Allon contradicted a statement by Mr Aharon Yariv, the Information Minister, that Dr Kissinger, the American Sec-

retary of State, was expected back in the Middle East next month to promote a further stage of peace negotiations. The Foreign Minister said Mr Yariv had been "mistaken" and "nothing has been fixed".

Pressed further on Mr Yariv's statement, which had been repeated on radio or television for two days without contradiction, Mr Allon confessed that it was "an embarrassing situation".

This has aroused speculation whether a new disagreement has arisen between Israel and the United States on the way to proceed with peace talks.

Beirut.—Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, has served notice for the first time that he wants all of King Hussein's Hashemite kingdom incorporated into a Palestine state. The pro-guerrilla newspaper *Al Liwa* said Mr Arafat made his demand in a letter to a students' conference in Baghdad.

Cairo.—Egypt is carrying out intensive consultations with foreign states to win further support for the Palestine cause, which is to be debated at the United Nations General Assembly on Wednesday, informed sources said today. Mr Arafat will go to New York to represent the Palestinians at the debate.

New York.—The United States has issued a visa for Mr Arafat to come to New York to address the General Assembly. Mr John Saitta, American Ambassador to Cyprus, also arrived for talks with Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, and officials.

Although the Cyprus Government has announced that their ministers are coming to London to present an outstanding claim of, according to some reports, as much as £100m for the British bases, Mr Christofidis and Mr Patsidis will certainly be told that there can be no question of settlement of the claim, until the political future of the island is agreed.

Fred Emery writes from Washington: A memorandum disclosed by Archbishop Iakovos, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Americas, which purports to give an account of talks between the archbishop, President Ford and Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, represents the American leaders as holding back action on Cyprus to help Mr Karamanlis win the election.

Dr Kissinger was quoted as being anxious not to see Professor Andreas Papandreou returned to power, because, he said, that would mean subjecting Greece to communism.

Corroboration of the assaults was required, he said, and, in fact, the evidence of a magistrate and a doctor who made reports before the proceedings were brought against the police cast "very serious doubts" on the allegations of maltreatment.

Mr Justice Trengrove also refused to order that the detainees be interviewed by someone appointed by the court.

Washington, Nov 11.—Dr Kissinger will visit China from November 25 to 29, immediately after the Vladivostok summit between President Ford and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, the State Department announced today.—AP.

Karamanlis Cabinet reviled over Cyprus

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Nov 11

Mr Petros Garoufalas, leader of Greece's new law-and-order party, today attacked the Karamanlis Government for mishandling the Cyprus crisis, exposing the Greek armed forces to disdain, and dividing the Greek nationalists by branding half of them as junta supporters.

The leader of the National Democratic Union was addressing an outdoor rally in central Athens, the first of a series by political leaders this week as the main election campaign moved from the provinces to the capital. Mr Garoufalas claimed that Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, aspired to become a de Gaulle-style president of a semi-dictatorial democracy.

Mr Garoufalas, a former Liberal Defence Minister, criticized Mr Karamanlis, as well as Mr George Mavros, leader of the Centre Union-New Forces party and former Foreign Minister, for failing to blackmail the West into accepting the Security Council resolution on Cyprus under threat that Greece would leave the United Nations General Assembly on Wednesday, informed sources said today. Mr Arafat will go to New York to represent the Palestinians at the debate.

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Senator Jackson influences US foreign policy from the insular affairs committee

Man who outmanoeuvred Dr Kissinger

By Louis Heren

Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, the main speaker at the annual dinner of the Pilgrims Society last night, has greatly influenced American foreign policy over the years without ever being a member of the Senate foreign relations committee. Coming from a north-western state, traditionally dependent upon federal aid, he wisely chose the interior and insular affairs committee, of which he is chairman, but he is anything but insular.

His latest victory, of course, was to outmanoeuvre Dr Henry Kissinger, the only Secretary of State to have been compared with Metternich, Talleyrand and Machiavelli. By slapping his now famous amendment on the Trade Bill, Dr Kissinger's chosen key to east-west détente, he secured agreement on the emigration of Soviet Jews.

The details have yet to be worked out, but whatever the Senator's original intention, the amendment could do much to humanize Soviet relations with the outside world.

Not less important, in post-Watergate Washington, he asserted the authority of Congress in the making of foreign policy. He may also have reminded Dr Kissinger that Americans are uneasy when foreign policy is dictated only by national interests. Tedious as it may have been at times, moralistic fervour is part of the American character.

This was only the latest of Senator Jackson's triumphs. Perhaps his greatest was achieved in the late 1950s when he was chairman of the little-known subcommittee on government operations. A report he published in 1960 led to a complete

reorganization of the National Security Council system, a debt which President Kennedy was happy to acknowledge.

The subcommittee's report appeared to be an opportunity for Senator Kennedy to show that he had just won the Presidential election, and was determined to change the bureaucratic apparatus created during the Eisenhower Administration. He was not quite certain of what he wanted, in spite of all the academic advice he received, and the Jackson report, as it came to be known, provided a ready answer.

The key paragraphs were: "The integration of national policy—domestic, foreign, and military—must take place, first of all, in the President's mind. The consensus needed to support national policy largely depends on his powers of leadership and persuasion."

"The organization of the executive branch for making

and carrying out national policy should therefore be designed above all to help the President with the heavy tasks that world leadership has thrust upon him. The new demands and dimensions of the office make it new Presidency, significantly different from what it was in more quiet times."

"Each President will have his own style of doing business—and the product of his nature and experience. Each President therefore needs great freedom to adapt his office and procedures to suit the peculiarities of his style."

Some critics say that Kennedy went too far, and that his free-wheeling style led inevitably to the Cuban invasion and the commitment to Vietnam. What is certain is that Senator Jackson proposed a model which enabled the President to carry out his constitutional duties unimpaired and uncompromised, and that led to complete reorganization of the national security machinery.

"Scoop" Jackson—he was once a newspaperman—is known as a hawk. He is also known as the Senator from Boeing, the big defence contractor which has plants in his state. This is a bit unfair as Washington state has diversified its economy, but clearly he believes in negotiating from strength.

He also has Presidential aspirations. His candidature did not get off the ground in 1972, but with Senator Edward Kennedy out of the race his chances in 1976 have obviously much improved. He still suffers from his defence of the American intervention in Vietnam, but he is a serious-minded man firmly attached to the Atlantic Partnership.

Atlantic nations urged to force oil price cut

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The paramount and immediate objective of the nations of the Atlantic community should be to bring world oil prices down to levels that will give all nations a fighting chance to contain inflation.

Setting out an agenda for the proposed council, Senator Jackson put most emphasis on bringing down the price of oil and also commanded action on conservation.

"Essential to any overall plan to bring down the price of oil is a tough programme to limit energy conservation," said "Scoop". "All consuming nations must act together to insure that the oil produced by consuming countries is economic viability."

The consuming countries must also develop the capacity to withstand "curtailments" in their sources of imported oil. An important start had been made in the Energy Work Group and in the negotiations for burden-sharing and emergency supply situations. When Congress reconvened a week ago, it would seek approval of legislation to implement this agreement.

Senator Jackson added they could not overlook the plight of the developing countries. The international dialogue now under way on the critical issue of food was a first step, which needed to be followed by rapid implementation of cooperative projects to prevent famine. Senator Jackson said.

"The oil-consuming nations of Europe, along with our friends in Japan and elsewhere, must hammer out a cohesive economic and financial strategy capable of protecting their interests, in realistic oil of fuel, finance, and food," concluded.

Senator Jackson at his press conference yesterday.

Settlement hope as US coal strike starts

From Frank Vogl
United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, Nov 11

A national coal strike by 125,000 members of the United Mine Workers union officially starts at midnight with the expiration of the current labour contract. Most coal mines were closed today for the Veterans Day holiday.

The strike will hit more than 70 per cent of America's coal output. For days employers and union officials have suggested that agreement on a new labour contract is imminent.

Mr Guy Farmer, chief negotiator for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, was

full of reaching a settlement last night and now states that agreement should be reached by mid-week.

Mr Mike Trbovich, a vice-president of the union stated today that he is also hopeful of a mid-week agreement. But union officials point out that it will take at least nine days after settlement at the negotiating table for the strike to end.

Department of Labour officials estimate that a 10-day strike will result in the closing of about one third of the nation's steel industry and the whole of this industry could be brought to a halt if the strike lasts for 30 days.

Leading article, page 15

Mr Smith sees new hope of a settlement

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Nov 11

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, said tonight there is once more a possibility of a settlement in the constitutional issue consequent on developments in other countries.

In a national independence day television and radio broadcast Mr Smith said his Government would do all in its power to achieve settlement. He recalled that he and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, President of the African National Council, had reached an agreement, "but the extremists of his executive won the day and disagreed it out."

"Thereafter the same extremists rejected my invitation to a round table conference." Mr Smith went on: "For some months now little has transpired because the ANC has been dealing with certain personality problems in an attempt to put its own house in order. However, the situation has been overtaken recently by new developments emanating from certain other countries."

"This means that once more there appears to be the possibility of a settlement."

West blamed for keeping South Africa in UN

From Michael Knipe

Cape Town, Nov 11

Leaders of South Africa's two million Coloured people have criticized the action by the western powers to keep South Africa in the United Nations. They are the only political leaders in the republic to have expressed the view that South Africa should have been expelled for violating the UN charter.

Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Coloured Labour Party, and Mr David Curry, his deputy, made their attitude known to Mr Donald Easum, the United States Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, who is in South Africa during a fact-finding mission to the country.

The Coloured leaders also advised Mr Easum not to be misled by the South African speech at the United Nations expressing rejection of racial discrimination. So far as the South African Government was concerned, they said, separate development was still the policy and it was nothing but racism. The views expressed by Mr

development and welfare of the world.

The Libyan Arab Republic will make the imperialistic American oil companies responsible for the oil resources so far plundered from the Libyan territories. He reserved the right to demand full and just compensation either directly or through international bodies, for the damage suffered during "the imperialist wars and successive fascist invasions."

The speech gave absolutely no reason to suppose that these final six days of the conference will bring the change in quality and comprehension of the huge

issue of starvation and the disaster which it called to face.

Mr Sayed Marei, the secretary-general, said in an interview published today by conference newspaper *Pan*, he had already accepted the proposal for a new food authority, and added the projected agricultural development fund was in serious danger.

"Up to now," he said, "I believe that achieving a flow of resources requires the fund, but if that does not happen it is enough for us to have the new flow through bilateral channels."

Number 2
in a series



WATER HEATING

Use electricity wisely—because the cost of producing it has risen dramatically as a result of the increased prices of coal and oil.

Don't let the 'Invisible Invaders' swell your fuel bills.

Wrap up your hot water tank. From around £4 you can treat your hot water tank to a 3" thick lagging jacket. Just lag it and leave it. Lagging could cut future running costs by a quarter—enough to pay for the jacket in 3 months, or, put another way, save enough hot water for 16 baths a week.

The Electricity Council, England & Wales

Korchnoi narrows Karpov's lead

Moscow, Nov 11.—Viktor Korchnoi, the Soviet Grandmaster, tonight raced to a 19-move victory over Anatoly Karpov to narrow Karpov's lead to 3½ with three games remaining of their world challenger's final.—Reuter.

Hine cognac Fine cognac

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Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

suppliers of Cognac

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ERSEAS

The far flung Anglican Church in the Middle East undergoes a quiet transformation

Edward Mortimer

g the many changes in the Middle East one likely to pass unnoticed is the reorganization of the Anglican Church. A complex operation, which affects only a few people, and it is being done with the minimum of that discreet man, Dr Stopford, the former Archibishop of London.

Stopford has the rather odd title of The Archibishop of Canterbury's Vicar in Jerusalem and the East. He took over from former Archibishop in Jeru-

the Right Rev. George N. who retired last year.

middle East, in Anglican a very large area. Until

it covered the whole world from the Atlantic

Persian Gulf as well as

Cyprus, Iran, and the

seaboard of Africa as

far as Mogadishu.

At the beginning of this

year, which has 120,000

Anglicans—far more

the other countries put

reverted to the direct

of the Archibishop of

Jerusalem. It is intended that

Sudanese bishops and

Armenian priests should,

in due course, form a province of

diction in Morocco has

been transferred to the

of Gibraltar. But

in Libya, Tunisia,

Egypt, Ethiopia, and the

territory of the Afars

Issas, remain under the

of the diocese in

whose first Egyptian

the Right Rev. Isak

was consecrated by Dr

on All Saints Day in

Cathedral, Cairo.

nominally under his

though for political

not easily accessible to

the Anglicans of

and South Yemen. It

is assumed that he will

in eye on any that are to

in North Yemen and

Arabia. (These countries

not been included in any

because their Muslim

resent any hint of

interference.) These

territories together do not

include more than about a thousand Anglicans, and Bishop Muasa's vast diocese has only five priests.

The diocese in Iran whose boundaries are not changing does rather better with 12 priests and a congregation of about 1,500. But the new diocese of Cyprus and the Gulf, with the same number of priests, will have to cope with a potential congregation whose numbers are unknown but may be as high as 20,000—as Dr Stopford puts it "a large and growing number of people who need pastoral care".

The unifying characteristic of this improbable far-flung diocese is that both clergy and congregation are expatriates. Appropriately, therefore, its bishop will be the only Englishman among the four diocesan bishops in the Middle East when the new arrangement comes into force.

Appropriately too, in view of the amount of air travel his job involves, he is a former Royal Air Force chaplain, the Right Rev. Leonard Ashton. Although the diocese does not yet formally exist, he is already looking after it with the title of Assistant Bishop in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem itself will be the seat of a new diocese including both the present diocese in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria and "all that is left of the Bishopric in Jerusalem when Cyprus and the Gulf are taken out". This cumbersome circumlocution is used because both "Israel" and "Palestine" are considered politically loaded words. In fact, the 24 priests and 4,000 communicants of the new diocese in Jerusalem are mainly Arabs, and they will have an Arab bishop in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, the Right Rev. Faq Haddad.

He was consecrated last August as Bishop Coadjutor in Jerusalem, at the same time as another Arab, the Right Rev. Aql Aql, who is now an assistant bishop in Jordan, residing in Amman. The present diocesan Bishop in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, the Right Rev. Naguib Cubain resides in Jerusalem. Bishops have the privilege of being allowed to cross the Allenby Bridge over the Jordan in their own cars. This privilege has not been withdrawn in spite

Roman Catholics mass at Saigon youth's funeral

From Bruce Palling

Saigon, Nov 11

A memorial service, attended by more than a thousand Roman Catholics, was held at a Saigon church yesterday for a 17-year-old youth who died eight days ago allegedly as a result of police shooting. Earlier in the afternoon, the predominantly Buddhist National Reconciliation Force held a seminar in the grounds of the An Quang pagoda which was attended by an estimated 500 people.

The National Reconciliation Force, which is backed by the powerful An Quang Buddhist congregation, has not been as politically active as the Catholic-organized Peoples' Anti-Corruption Movement (PACM), but speakers at the pagoda discussed at length the question of the "third force" in South Vietnamese Politics.

The gatherings were the first big meetings held by either group since the National Day speech on November 1 by President Thieu who accused the communists and "the henchmen of international colonialists" of making every effort to create political disturbances with a view to overthrowing the Government.

A three-day national congress of Buddhist youth, organized by the An Quang congregation has also opened. This meeting was attended by three hundred delegates who were told by Thich Giac Duc, acting general commissioner of Buddhist youth, that foreigners and the corrupt South Vietnamese Government were the main obstacles to the development of the Buddhist religion and to reconciliation among the people.

He added: "As a person of public importance I realize that I have been the talk of the nation... I admit that I have been in business since I entered politics 28 years ago, but I can assure you I have never tried to manipulate my position in politics to further my business interests."

Tanaka, the Japanese Minister, confronted by

demands for his resig-

ning, denied allegations today

he is guilty of corrupt

practices. He then

led his Cabinet in what

is to be a determined

to demonstrate his

before the nation and

his rivals within the

of the ruling Liberal

Party.

dropped 12 of the 20

of the Cabinet tonight,

eight powerful party

including the more

faction leaders such

Masayoshi Ohira, the

for Finance. Mr. Toshio

the Foreign Minister,

Yasuhiko Nakasone,

for International and

significantly, members of

actions led by the Prime

two main opponents

the party, Mr. Takeo

the former Finance

and Mr. Takeo Miki,

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allowed to retain only two

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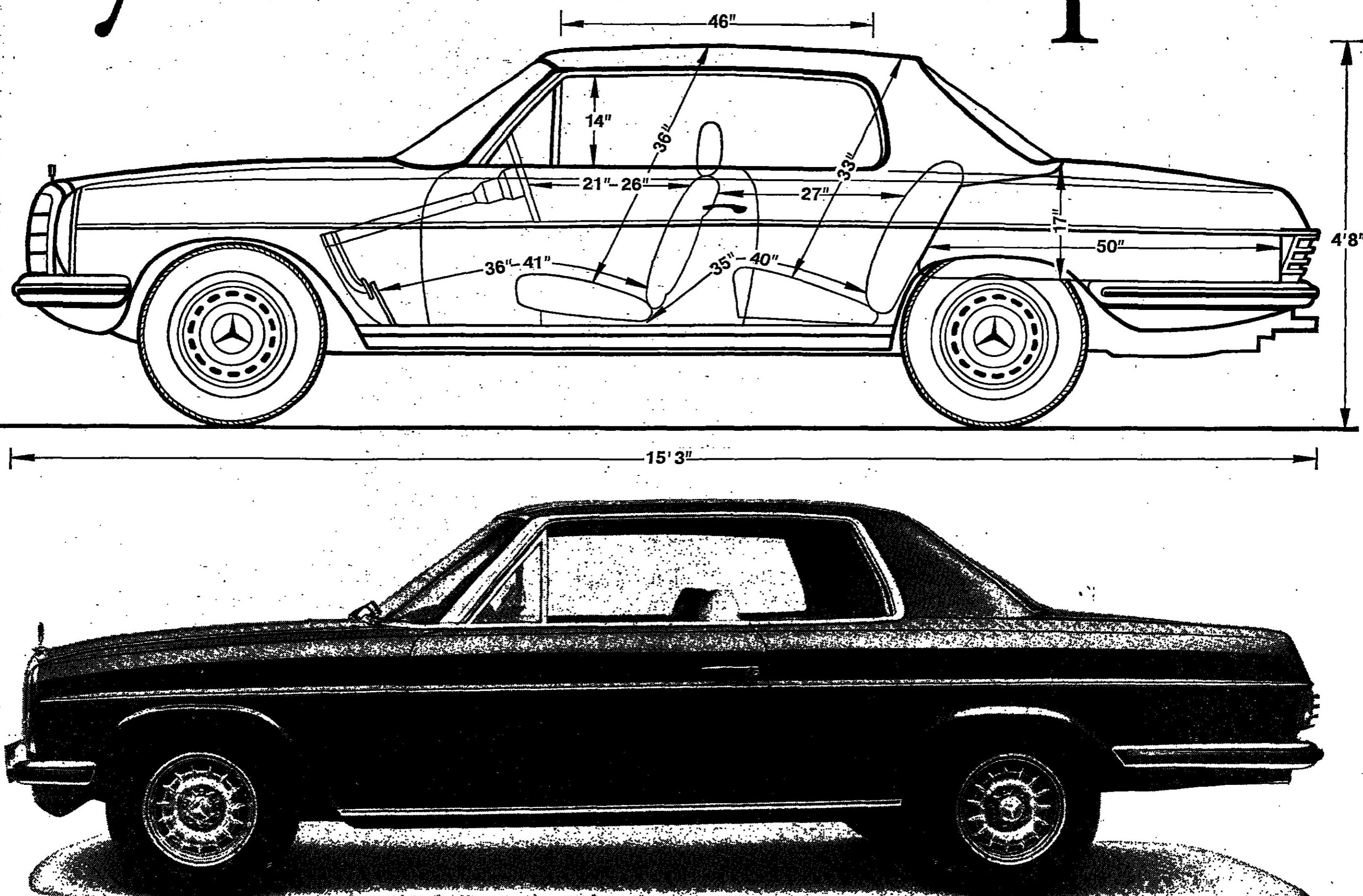
Another supporter, Mr.

Takeshi, the deputy

Minister for

and Industry.

Does this measure up to your idea of a coupé?



You probably think of a coupé as a sporty-looking two-door with room for four only if a couple of passengers are under five feet tall.

In which case the Mercedes-Benz 280CE should come as something of an eye-opener.

It's certainly a coupé, with two doors and a performance Autocar described as "potent and exceptionally smooth".

But it has more room in the back and the boot than almost any other coupé on the road. (And if you don't need room in a coupé, you might just as well settle for a sports car.)

The looks are more than just sporty, too.

Roll down the windows and you'll see there's no centre pillar.

All you're left with is a beautiful shape that will look every bit as good next year as it does now.

But then the 280CE is a Mercedes.

And everything that makes it stand out is there for practical reasons.

The windows are big because the doors are big so you can get in the back without losing your dignity.

And it's not by chance it all looks so sleek and uncluttered.

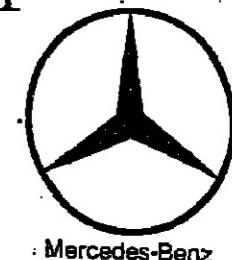
It's designed that way to be safer in an accident.

Mind you, if you want your own say in how the car ends up, there's a list of optional extras almost as long as that window.

Including the sliding roof, tinted glass and alloy wheels worn by the car in our picture.

So not only can you have a coupé like no other coupé.

You can have a 280CE like no other 280CE.



How bad is the situation for the small business?

Threat to the support line of British industry

Mr and Mrs Ronald Heywards own a 56-bedroom two star hotel in a summer resort on the east coast. They are a middle-aged couple who between them combine an impressive background of business expertise, and they inherited the hotel from Mrs Heywards's father, 14 years ago. They have worked hard to make it a success. This year, like all small businesses who are vulnerable to swings in the economy, they have been in trouble.

Until this spring the business flourished. The Heywards' pursued their prices low but none the less they were able to buy an Aston Martin (they have no children and say that is their one luxury). But rising food prices, interest rate squeezes and the fact that they had to pay their chef twice as much this summer as two years ago meant that they quoted too high—room prices too low—some of the rooms are booked 14 months in advance—and did not even cover costs this summer.

But the crunch did not come until the Heywards had to find £12,000 for compulsory fire protection work; the money was borrowed from the bank and put their overdraft up to £40,000. The bank manager has now started complaining. This comes at a time when the hotel has closed for the winter.

The Heywards also own a company importing luxury leather gifts from Italy. When they decided to embark on it late last year they thought they had obtained a £5,000 loan from the bank to get them going. They found a warehouse and offices in the Midlands, took on five agents, and started business. But then it turned out that the bank manager was not very keen on the loan after all just at the moment when the Heywards had paid for the incoming

goods, while their customers were demanding the traditional 60-day period before paying. The order books were full, but where was the money to come from?

At the beginning of the summer the Heywards came to London to look for backing; they spent three weeks and £600 on a fruitless and depressing search. They were told that nothing could be advanced without proof of credibility in the form of three company bank figures for the company. Just one week before they would have had to go to liquidation, the Smaller Businesses Association, a political, non-profit making organization set up to champion the interests of the small business man, secured them a loan with a surprisingly forthcoming bank manager and they were saved.

The Heywards are typical of a great number of the one and a quarter million businesses in this country classified as small (less than 200 employees) by the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on small firms, and who between them employ more people than the entire public sector. The Heywards are very independent "we're not joiners" and are interested not so much in making colossal sums of money as the excitement of dreaming up an idea and seeing it work. Neither of their present businesses is the first and they will undoubtedly not be the last.

But what the Heywards say is that they want to be left alone to get on with them. "They are obviously viable businesses; we're both very good at that," says Mr Heyward. Why can't everyone take the pressure off? It fact their very independence isolated them from help, in the form of grants, and advice

which might otherwise have been forthcoming from the Government Small Firms Information Centres ("never heard of them"), and such organizations as the CBI Small Firms Council, the Smaller Businesses Advisory Service, the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation.

The Heywards have averted disaster and feel confident that they are back in business. Many other firms, as the rising number of liquidations and bankruptcies show, have not been so lucky. According to the Department of Trade and Industry figures, bankruptcies have risen by more than a third in the first six months of this year compared with the same period last year, and company liquidations were nearly 200 higher at 1,561. The trend is continuing.

These firms have been squeezed four ways. Banks are being tough about overdrafts; their big customers are not paying promptly; their suppliers refuse to give them credit; and corporation tax is hitting them hard. The last Conservative Government encouraged expansion; factories were inundated with extra demand and so they increased output by additional investments in stock, plant and equipment. But when in November, 1973, the Clearing Banks announced that they could not increase loans to privately owned businesses, manufacturers had in fact already embarked on producing the additional output.

Nowhere has the situation been worse than in the engineering business. Most small companies tend to keep relatively large stocks because they are flexible and cover a large range of components. When the three-day week came they lived off the fat, but by

the time supply was normal again costs had gone rocketing up, and so the cost of new supplies was not even covered by the goods sold. So, despite the fact that their order books were full, some of these small engineering businesses found it very hard to raise the money to pay for new stock, all the more so as they were being pressed by their suppliers to pay cash on delivery, instead of taking the usual 60 or even 90 days credit.

Those that survived did so by digging into their reserves, and they are now not surprisingly low on liquid assets, while the pressure from suppliers continues and the banks, far from lending more money, are beginning to point out that because of the fall in property values, their previous loans are rather less securely covered than they were. Mr J. O. Stokoe, managing director of one engineering firm reports that his difficulty is that no one wants to buy anything. Seven months ago his factory was making the parts for 2,000 electric fires each

week; when electricity prices went up his main customers called back the work, and had them made up in their own factories. His turnover has halved and though he has not laid off any employees he is not replacing those that are leaving anyway. "We hope to ride it out," he says.

Builders, who are traditionally bad at cash flow and getting invoices out and payments in, have also been badly hit. One small construction business which supplies plumbers stocked up with copper in the early spring; the demand for his goods has gone right down, and meanwhile the price of copper has soared and with it the value of his stock on which he now has to pay tax. The textile industry, which is also made up largely of subcontractors, is reporting difficulties. Frank Ambler, who runs a firm producing synthetic fibre tops suffered from the shortage of raw materials combined with the Flixborough disaster and the three-day week, and is still only on two thirds production. If he is not

yet suffering from cash flow problems it is largely because the shortage of materials has meant that he has not had to find the money to pay for

However, not all small businesses are in such straits. In particular firms that have specialized by making a name for a product or a service the "unique selling proposition" are in a better position than most; a specialist in the plastics field, or a renowned craftsman are both relatively immune to the current situation. This is also true for firms who are in the export business, where there is no price control, and which is an area many people feel needs developing. R. S. Fairhurst, chairman of a family business making industrial cutting parts, says that without the fact that about half his work goes overseas he would have been in trouble before now.

So how drastic is the situation for the small business?

According to Mr John Bolton, author of the Bolton report, it is very hard to tell since detailed figures are not available, and no one knows what proportion of lending by banks is going to small firms. The ICFC, who lend money primarily to growing businesses, say that in the past six months the level of applications has begun to fall. They add that since they are now lending at 18 per cent it is hardly surprising that a small business man is wary of committing himself to such interest rates for the next 10 to 20 years. "What is certain is that to survive, firms will have to take defensive action, reduce their expansion plans, lay off people who are not essential," says Mr Bolton. "And that will lead to still worse unemployment."

The small businesses and the

various people who speak for them, like consultants, the SBA and the CBI, all say that to improve their position it is essential to make borrowing money easier, and bring down interest rates. They add that the advance corporation tax should be abolished, and the rate of the tax related to real and not estimated profits; the stock appreciation tax should be scrapped, tax computation and that the Government should legislate that companies must pay their debts when they are due, and that if they do not, they must pay interest on them.

The SBA would like the Government to guarantee bank loans made to small companies—this would allow banks to charge lower rates of interest, instead of treating small businesses, as they do now, as poor risks, and consequently charging high interest rates.

But almost more than the various financial measures hope for a psychological boost. They say bitterly that the small businessman is traditionally despised.

"There is a general feeling that the Government is gangling up on small private enterprise," says Nicholas Tate of the CBI. "This affects their confidence and means that people won't decide to go it alone any more. And if you lose small businesses you lose the entrepreneurial spirit, and become a sad collection of bumbling bureaucrats," adds a man who owns a textile business, which he sees threatened by coming wage claims, triggered threshold payments and tax. But whether or not you believe the entrepreneurial spirit is important, small businesses produce over a quarter of the GNP, and if a sufficient number of small contractors go bankrupt the whole interlaced web of suppliers can hardly fail to be severely affected.

Meanwhile the Government continues to insist that it is basically sympathetic to small businesses. "We are genuinely concerned about their problems," says Gregor MacKenzie, Minister responsible for small businesses, a post that was up after the Bolton Report in 1973 and carried on by the Labour Party.

He points to the success of Information Centres, which attracted 37,000 visitors in a couple of years they have been going.

But he also says the people to help small business are big businesses, who should pay up promptly, and the pliers, who should stop squeezing them, and that the point to see that this is done at the earliest opportunity.

He adds that the best start would be to give the Government departments a real public sector firms on the nail.

The one and a quarter million small businesses are somewhat apprehensive of the Budget. "It is a situation, but not necessarily leading to a disaster," says Kenneth Cork, senior partner of a firm of chartered accountants dealing in insolvent cases.

Other people are more pessimistic. "If nothing positive is done to generate confidence in the future of industry as a whole and a chance given to businesses to trade in a sensible manner, then the Year will see a dramatic

Pratt, of the Smaller Business Advisory Service, "As an

50 per cent of small business months can be in trouble with

Caroline Moore

Mr Callaghan's policy is that diplomacy begins at home

British foreign policy seems to be set on a new course under Mr James Callaghan. His favourite word, an official remarked the other day, is "realistic". It is clear that, having held the post of Foreign Secretary for eight months and settled into the job, Mr Callaghan now looks out from the vantage point of the start of a new government with renewed confidence.

Unlike some of his predecessors, the new Foreign Secretary does not appear to have an overall view of the world and Britain's place in it, coloured as it was by the glorious days of empire when so many parts of the map looked pink.

He is far more concerned, as a Labour Foreign Secretary has to be, with the home front, realizing that if foreign policy is to be successful it must reflect the mood and wishes of the party. Britain's capacity for action in the world at large is severely limited. Indeed, Mr Callaghan's greatest fear is being enmeshed in situations, like Cyprus, where we have responsibility without power.

The Foreign Office itself, when the planners meet in those quiet rooms where it seems to be permanently afternoon, tends to see British policy in surprisingly down-to-earth terms. The basic aim is to conduct foreign policy so as to stay our way in the world—first to maintain British creditworthiness in order to borrow the sums of money we need in our present straitened circumstances and then, towards the end of the decade, to conduct our policy so that we are in a position to earn the money to repay these debts.

Mr Callaghan's shrewdness is directed towards keeping the Labour Party happy while at the same time pursuing the kind of policy which befits a small country trying to earn its living. He was not a pro-European when he came to office and it was only an acci-

dent of timing—the need to take decisions very quickly in Brussels—which made him appear so preoccupied with Europe in those first months. Whether Mr Callaghan is pro-Europe now, in any positive way, is a matter which he keeps to himself. What no one in Whitehall doubts is that he is doing his utmost, on strictly pragmatic grounds of British self-interest, to get the kind of terms in Brussels which will enable him at the end of the renegotiation period to say "Yes" however the Cabinet may divide.

Mr Callaghan's own instincts lie more towards Washington than Brussels, one suspects. Hence his great friendship with Dr Kissinger and their "Henry and Jim" telephone calls in time of crisis. Anglo-American relations are in better shape, after the rows over lack of consultation in the Middle East war, and this change, fortunately, has been matched by a more general shift, post-Pompidou, in the European Community in the same direction.

The European problem is not settled—far from it—but the signs are that Britain will get the kind of terms Mr Callaghan is seeking. He is meeting the German and French Foreign Ministers on their own ground this month, as a minister who knows what the Community is all about, and the summit of the Nine is due in early December.

With Europe going well, the main beam of foreign policy is already turning in a new direction: Africa. Here, in the Rhodesian problem, all Mr Callaghan's criteria for action are combined. It agitates the Labour Party, an area where Britain has a responsibility to fulfil, and a problem which is important to settle for Britain's own standing in the world.

Mr Callaghan does not

approach it with any great confidence that it can be solved, but his approach is characteristically different from his predecessor's. He believes that the first step is to try to secure black African support, so that Britain is not manoeuvred into acting in concert. His visit to African countries at the end of the year is therefore the start of a process which could, in its way, be as important as any task he undertakes.

If Mr Callaghan is not as purblind about South Africa as some of his party, that is because he may have some hope of bringing influence to bear in Pretoria. The British role, again, is construed not in striking attitudes, but in trying to act behind the scenes. An example was the serious dressing down which the Japanese Foreign Minister was given on his way through London re-

cently, on Japan's laxity in applying sanctions against Rhodesia.

The possibility of acting behind the scenes is all the same, very limited for a country of Britain's resources. Until our economic strength is at least on the mend, the scope for British diplomacy will remain reduced. In the Middle East, Mr Callaghan may be able, in private conversations, to put in a constructive word here and there. But the idea of a British initiative in the old Foreign Office style is as dead as dead can be.

Diplomacy must depend on our powers of persuasion, through reason. If in the modern world, many countries are not open to reason, that is so. But without gunboats, reason it must be.

David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

Minister in particular. When Mr Wilson went to Prague in 1973 to make his notorious speech declaring that the Soviet invasion and occupation were "best forgotten" it was Jan Marko who met him at the airport, and a British Labour MP (Mr Maurice Edelman, to his eternal credit) who pointed out the effect that the newspaper photographs of the pair of them smirking together would inevitably have in the prisons where Brezhnev's Czech victims rot; within the next few days there will be more such photographs, of even greater propaganda value to the Soviet authorities and their Czech puppets now. That Mr Wilson is Prime Minister. Perhaps Mr Wilson will take the opportunity to announce that the much-vaunted, much-postponed visit of Bohuslav Chonopuk, the present Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia (he succeeded Marko in the post), the particularly odious quisling who was appointed Foreign Minister in the puppet Government installed by the Soviet authorities after the invasion of 1968. I have written before about the farce called the Inter-Parliamentary Union, by the rules of which countries which have nothing resembling representative government or genuine elections are allowed to be members on exactly the same footing as nations which practice both, and it is useless to imagine that any reform is likely while the self-interest of the totalitarian member-states, anxious to preserve the propaganda benefits they can derive from membership, coincides with that of free-loading MPs of countries like Britain anxious to preserve their right to visit beautiful cities such as Prague at public expense. But there will be another now. And in case anybody should still wonder why the events of 1968 are not as Mr Wilson called them, "best forgotten", I would refer them to Jan Marko, the Czechoslovak who escaped to the West after spending many years in the Czech Intelligence Service. I have just read a long and meticulous account by him of the work of the Czech intelligence services in Britain, particularly in relation to Josef Josten, one of the leaders of the Czech exile community in this country, and a tireless fighter against his country's enemies, whether Nazi or Communist. With names, dates and details, Marko describes the campaign against Josten, including the forgery of docu-

ments designed to discredit the planting of a spy in his Agency for information communist Europe—an series of orders from F for his assassination, which some of the agents at the Embassy balked at and refused to block. Marko's mission, incidentally, resulted in the discreet expulsion of a number of using diplomatic cover, of them—here until only a couple of months ago—being Vlastimil Hrušek, the interrogator Cardinal Beran, whose job was Commercial A. Is it seriously to be suggested that these activities stopped merely because cast has changed?

I am well aware that in modern world we cannot scrupulously about whom we go to. (I am also well aware tomorrow's arrival will be fawned over by Labour who would protest again reception of a delegation from South Africa and boycott its functions in which its members were involved.) There are when democrats must sit with tyrants, and honest with murderers:

"Chernobyl's precept—"Jaw-jaw is better than war-war"—is more powerful and useful than ever.

But it is not the slightest pity for any British government to entertain off on any level above that of talks, representatives of powerless and meaningless Government of Czechoslovakia, justly hated by its people and rightly despised.

Marko is called the D Chairman of the Czechoslovak Parliament, and Bohuslav Chonopuk bears the title of Czech Foreign Minister but the truth is that Czechoslovakia has neither a real government nor a real Foreign Minister nor shall we promulgate it?

(Times Newspapers Ltd)

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ISKS IN US COAL STRIKE

nation-wide coal strike has ended in the United States. The strike over a new labour contract could well be resolved in a few days, according to negotiators on both sides, thereby ending the work stoppage to within two weeks. A prolonged strike, however, will have grave consequences for the United States which is already in recession and, consequently, have a serious impact on the world economy.

The United States recession is deepening as inflation erodes consumer demand. American industries using such as steel and the railroads have coal reserves for at least thirty days, while the strike at electric power companies are probably enough for a period of about four to six weeks. President Ford could temporarily halt the strike by invoking the Taft-Hartley Act, he is currently unwilling to take this step, which could well strengthen the militancy of the miners.

Leaders of the United Mine Workers (UMW) trade union and the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association have spent weeks in negotiation, but they failed to reach agreement on their current labour contract runs out today, and the miners have a long tradition of no contract, no work.

The UMW has just come through a difficult period, including a murder involving the office of the presidency and the commission of widespread corruption. Mr Arnold Miller, who took office just two years ago, undertook to clean-up the union. The present negotiations are his first political test. For this reason, in particular, Mr Miller is in no mood to accept an easy compromise.

HOMES FOR HARD-CORE YOUNG CRIMINALS

Children under the age of seventeen are committing an increasingly large proportion of the crime in this country. They are responsible for about a quarter of all serious offences, and more than half of all burglaries and robberies. Not only is this proportion rising sharply but the age at which children become criminals is getting lower and lower. It is now longer uncommon to find a child starting at ten or even twelve. Sophisticated gangs of fifteen-year-old housebreakers appear before the juvenile courts regularly. The combined forces of police, the law, and the social services appear powerless to arrest this trend, let alone reverse it.

Much of the blame for this situation has been laid on the Children and Young Persons Act 1959. Magistrates especially have tried to make the Act a scapegoat for all the undoubted shortcomings of our system of dealing with delinquent juveniles. The Act was a well-intentioned measure, designed to concentrate attention on the welfare of the offender and his treatment, rather than on punishment and discipline. One of the ways it tried to achieve this was by removing from the magistrates their power to make an order sending a child to an approved school. It also created a structure of "community homes" to replace the approved schools, band homes and other institutions for child offenders. Magistrates claim that the

result has been that children are now able to commit offences virtually with impunity. They argue that the juvenile courts are overworked and undermanned and at the time the Act came into force were going through a period of trauma as a result of the far-reaching reorganization proposed by the Seeham Committee.

It is now clear that the vast majority of serious crimes committed by children are the responsibility of a small proportion of hard-core persistent offenders. These children often come from a deprived, inadequate home, and suffer from personality and mental disorders. The Children and Young Persons Act, which provides a satisfactory framework for the "ordinary" delinquent, is completely unable to cope with the disturbed and disruptive child offender.

The most important need, both for the protection of society and the welfare of the children themselves, is to provide secure accommodation to which they can be sent, and to ensure that facilities for intensive treatment will be available. This cannot be done without at the same time ensuring that there is adequate expert residential staff to run these homes. Resources must be devoted to all these aims. They will not be a complete answer to the juvenile crime problem. Its roots go much deeper. But money spent on treating delinquents now may be a sound investment. The delinquent child of today has a good chance of becoming the adult offender of tomorrow, if nothing is done to stop him.

HE ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

Israel's dramatic austerity measures could hardly have come at a more sensitive moment politically. Her dwindling foreign currency reserves contrast sharply with the lush surpluses enjoyed by the oil-producing Arab countries. Her security is becoming ever more expensive and the balance of power is not sitting in her favour. Some Arabs will doubtless be encouraged to believe that what they have not yet won by war and negotiation they could still win by economic attrition.

This is almost certainly to underestimate the resilience of the Israelis and the help which they can still expect from abroad. At the general direction in which the tide is flowing can scarcely bring much comfort to Israel. Her economic situation has always been unusual and vulnerable. She cannot trade normally with her neighbours and has therefore had to reach out for more distant and expensive links. She also has to spend a huge proportion of her budget on defence. At the same time her people have come to expect the

standard of living of a modern industrial state and have been willing to pay heavily for imports of consumer goods and cars, while the government has subsidized basic foodstuffs for the sake of the poorer sections of the population.

This way of life could continue as long as world prices remained moderately stable and there were enough Jews in the United States and elsewhere to pump additional funds into the country. But Wall Street is now having its troubles too. There is less money for Israel, and oil prices have hit her in the same way they hit most industrial states. At the same time there are rumours of new wars, so there can be no cutting back of expenditure on defence.

Some Israeli experts believe that the austerity measures should have come sooner. They certainly had to come at some point. But the shock effect is still considerable. They will hit the poor by raising the price of necessities and the rich by cutting imports. They will put a severe strain on labour relations, as demonstra-

tions already indicate. They ought, however, to contribute towards restoring foreign confidence in Israel, curbing speculation, and slowing down the drain on foreign reserves.

What they will do to the political situation and to Israel's negotiating position is less easy to predict. It depends partly on how effective they are economically. They will not change Egypt's basic interest in a settlement and they are unlikely to lead directly to new Israeli concessions. Israelis can be toughest when their backs are to the wall, and the Government will not want to weaken its position at home by surrendering important points on which it has hitherto been firm.

But the psychological effects on everyone can hardly fail to be significant. Arabs will be encouraged to feel that their star is in the ascendant. Israelis, while perhaps temporarily braced, will be forced to take a bleaker look at their situation, at their dependence on foreign help, and at the absence of any sign of imminent relief.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES CURRAN,
Director-General
BBC, Broadcasting House, W1.

expected house; many scores old and new, contain organ parts. While no one would be happier than I to hear Sunday afternoon organ recitals once again at the Palace, Mr Hillman must not be deluded into thinking that this is the sole reason for public insistence on the organ's restoration.

Public response to large-scale musical activity promoted experimentally at the AP during the past five years has amply proved the continued viability of the Great Hall as concert room. With almost indecent haste Mr Hillman's political predecessors sold north

London's memorial to Queen Alexandra to the first bidder. Just as the statue of King Charles I now stands in Whitehall was sold by the Regicides only to emerge unscathed at the Restoration, let us hope that "the finest concert organ in Europe" (Marcel Dupré), too, may soon be restored to its rightful place in the Great Hall for which it was designed.

Yours faithfully,
FELIX APRAHAMIAN,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
November 8.

Jexandra Palace organ
on Mr Felix Aprahamian

Mr Ellis Hillman (November 7) correctly assumes the public demand for organ recitals at the Alexandra Palace to be conjectural. But this is not the point at issue. When the LCC decided to install an organ in their Royal Festival Hall, it was not primarily to establish organ recitals (although the popular "Wednesday at 5.55" series has now been flourishing for more than 20 years), it is to equip that concert room with essential adjuncts—the choral and orchestral performances it was

Spanish proposals on Gibraltar

From the Leader of the Opposition in Gibraltar

Sir, The public exchange of letters between the Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Sir Joshua Hassan (November 7 and October 14) and the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Fraga Iribarne (October 23) is of very special interest and concern to the people of Gibraltar. It is my party's view that the Chief Minister's disclosure in *The Times* of November 7 is the result of a lack of the Ambassador's public "challenge" as of pressure by my party in and out of the Gibraltar House of Assembly, culminating in our communiqué in Gibraltar last week in which Sir Joshua was virtually told either to make public if he had seen Señor Fraga or, if this was not the case, to make use of his right of reply in *The Times* in order to deny the imputation contained in Señor Fraga's first letter (October 23).

I should explain that in one form or another the issue of contacts between Gibraltar Ministers, ex-Ministers and prominent Gibraltarians with Spanish Government representatives and the "proposals" "counter-proposals", "new ideas" and "certain ideas" which it was suspected were being discussed, have been a fundamental issue in Gibraltar since before the general election of June 1972, an event which itself was not unconnected with the foregoing.

My party has consistently maintained that if the Spanish Government had any proposals to make these should be made public since it is enshrined in the preamble to our 1969 constitution that no steps would be taken to transfer the sovereignty of Gibraltar to another power against the wishes of the Gibraltarians.

As Leader of the Opposition I am by convention consulted by the Government in all matters of this kind. As early as the autumn of 1972, however, I had reason to protest to the Governor, and later in London to Sir Alec Douglas-Home, then Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, with whose knowledge the Chief Minister's meeting took place, that I had not been informed of the "certain ideas" mentioned as being considered by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman following Señor Lopez Bravo's visit to London earlier in that year. It is more than ironic that the people of Gibraltar should, after so much representation and enquiry by their elected representatives, discover the nature and import of these "certain ideas" from a public correspondence between their Chief Minister and the Spanish Ambassador.

It is pertinent to ask in these circumstances and after so many months what else transpired at this meeting in Brussels, which has been kept a secret for 20 months, which might conceivably affect the interests of our people. It is also pertinent to ask whether any other meetings have taken place and whether there have been any modifications of these proposals of the Spanish Government through the same or other channels.

We are glad that a detailed text of the proposals has now been made public in Gibraltar. In fact we are pressing here for their full publication because the folly of entrusting Spain with the sovereignty of Gibraltar, and with it the completely unworkable and unacceptable legal political and human consequences of such an act in a territory of two square miles, cannot fail to escape the notice of even that handful of Gibraltarians who imagined the "arrangement with Spain is possible with only nominal concessions on sovereignty".

You're faithfully,
MAURICE XIBERAS, Leader of the Opposition and Leader of the Integration With Britain Party, The House of Assembly, Gibraltar.

Soviet film on BBC

From the Director-General of the BBC

Sir, Mr Churchill seems to think (November 9) that our showing of the Russian film *Earth* was timed to coincide with the Soviet proceedings against Soviet Catholics and Baptists and was therefore a betrayal of the cause of human rights.

Now apart from the remarkable suggestion that BBC programmes, usually planned long in advance, should be arbitrarily rearranged to respond to the unpredictable activities of the Soviet authorities, Mr Churchill's letter takes no account of the circumstances in which the film was shown or the comment on it published. It appeared in the established series *World Cinema*, at a normal time and within its convention of showing notable foreign films. The *Radio Times* comment was the personal opinion of that noted film critic Philip Jenkins, and was entirely concerned with cinematic virtues and not at all with politics. Nothing here seems to me to be strange or wrong.

And Mr Churchill's suggestion that I test the attitudes of the Soviet authorities by seeking to arrange for *Panorama*, a programme on current events, to report on a question no 40 years old seems to me to warrant the use of an adjective now familiar to readers of *The Times*—simplistic. The "liquidation of the kulaks" is a more appropriate subject for an historical documentary like our programme "The Massacre at Katyn"—a subject which has also been preoccupying your readers of late—in which I hope Mr Churchill found some merit.

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER COOPE,
Park House, Leathley,
Nr Otley, Yorkshire.

Mr Paul Foot's costs
From Lord Goodman

Sir, At a Law Society Conference at Harrogate a fortnight ago I referred to the costs which would be payable by Mr Paul Foot in connection with the contempt proceedings.

Although I made it clear at the conference that my information derived from newspaper reports, nevertheless I am informed that the estimated figure of £7,000 is excessive and that—happily—the costs will tax for a more moderate figure. I think it right to place this fact on record.

Yours faithfully,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Parliament and the Church

From the Bishop of Peterborough

Sir, Thank you for your judicious

leading article today (November 9)

on the Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure now before Parliament.

I voted for the Measure in General Synod with the tiniest tilt of the balance of ponderables in its favour. The next few years will see whether the General Synod can grow in gravity and in understanding what the doctrine of the Church of England is in essential matters. This is a risk which ought to be taken in spite of the roteless mediocrity of some liturgical renovators and their persistent, prosaic and purblind pedantry. So much can be lost, for instance, in the rewriting of a collect by the substitution of a colourless word for an allegedly archaic one, and by the omission of a balancing phrase, that by slight of hand doctrine can be diminished and spirituality reduced.

If the Measure means that all members of the Church of England take the chance to grow in responsibility and articulate appreciation of their heritage, they will, for generations to come, bring out of them treasure things new and old, to the inestimable benefit of the country at large in culture, morals and spiritual stature. If, as a result of the Measure, time and energy are going to be dissipated in ecclesiastical politics, and in forever telling and hearing some new thing, then the future is deadly indeed.

But in the hope that the Measure will be approved and common sense sanctified, I sign myself. Yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS PETRIBURG,
The Palace, Peterborough.

From Mrs Margaret Holford

Sir, As one of the people referred to by the Rt Rev C. Eastaugh in his letter (November 7) who feel themselves "unchurched" by the wide use of experimental services in the Church of England I would like to put two questions to the

would be reformers.

Is there any evidence that the use of these services over the past eight years or so has produced any increase in the number of regular Churchgoers?

Secondly, although the Book of Common Prayer remains in force it has in many cases been pushed aside in favour of Series II or III and a sort of take it or leave it attitude adopted by those responsible for this action. By showing such "indifference to the spiritual needs of a great number of people" are not these liturgical enthusiasts being—in the name of religion—thoroughly selfish?

We strive for unity with other Christian Churches. Meanwhile we are splitting our own.

Yours faithfully,

MARGARET HOLFORD,
Aaswood, Manor Road,
Reigate, Surrey.

From Sir Harold Kent, QC

Sir, May I, as the lay holder of certain offices in the Church of England and an ex officio member of the House of Laity, say how much I agree with the Bishop of London's letter (November 11), which gives

a lucid and completely fair account of the Worship and Doctrine Measure. I would like also to answer the two points raised by Mr Trebus on the same date.

First he says that there has been no proper consultation of the laity at large and very little serious consideration of the matter below Diocesan Synod levels. I was the lay co-chairman of my own Deansery Synod in the Diocese of Gloucester and we had a real discussion of the Measure on two occasions. The first was concerned with the safe-guarding of the Book of Common Prayer, and we voted unanimously that it should be safeguarded, and this has been amply secured by the Measure. On the second occasion we considered whether the Measure as a whole should be proceeded with, and decided that it should, subject to the safeguards for the Prayer Book. Our resolutions were conveyed to the Diocesan Synod and, no doubt had an influence on the decision of the Diocesan Synod in

that silent majorities would cease to be silent.

What is disturbing is to argue, after the voters have voted and those who can't be bothered have not voted, that the result is not to be trusted and that someone else must take the responsibility of protecting the institution from itself. What the bishop is saying is analogous to a hypothetical argument that because the British Parliament does not always accurately reflect the precise views of the British people in accurate proportions, it would be better to hand over ultimate sovereignty to the United Nations or the EEC. He is saying, in effect, that the Church of England is incapable of governing itself: someone else must protect it from its own incompetence. This is the same argument we always hear about the appointment of bishops.

We are told that we shall have better bishops if the Prime Minister chooses them, if we choose them ourselves. We are to be protected from our own possible mistakes. This is a frightening argument when used in the political field and it is the argument which has always been used to justify dictatorship. When it is used of the Church it is, in view of the theological claims made for itself by the Church, far more than frightening.

It is symptomatic of a resolute refusal to accept the maturity and responsibility which is part of the Church's nature.

The Church of England is, with the exception of some Lutheran Churches, almost the only Church in Christendom which refuses to take the responsibility for its own mistakes by hiding behind establishment.

Under we recognise the fact that we, as a Church, are a body of sinners, as well as the Body of Christ, and until we learn to live with correct and triumph over our own mistakes, we shall remain an immature and ineffective body.

Yours faithfully,

PETER HINCHLIFFE,
Balliol College, Oxford.

Wearing of seat belts

From Mr Christopher Coope

Sir, Lord Patten's letter (November 9) in favour of compulsory seat belts is an encouragement to look at this issue in an oversimplified way. It is not just a matter, as he supposes, of weighing human lives against a small loss of personal freedom.

Those who are against compulsion may be as anxious as he is to reduce road casualties. And, like everyone else, they are willing to accept many restrictions on their liberty in the general good. However, they do not wish to see people compelled by the police to eat unsaturated fats, take daily exercise, stop smoking, fit lightning conductors and soon, all of which I gather would save many lives.

I would like to raise two considerations that ought to be before the minds of our Members of Parliament in the coming vote. First of all: there is an idea current that if one does not prevent somebody doing something one is "responsible" for what he does; and in particular, that a Minister of Transport who does not take some measures

The Health Service and private beds

From Sir Francis Avery Jones

Sir, British consultants and scientists have built up a high reputation for integrity and professional medical skills overseas and particularly in the Middle East. They have been much in demand as lecturers, examiners and consultants.

Again, Great Britain and particularly London, has become the leading world centre for medical postgraduate education and in the year ending July 31, 1973, 2,922 postgraduate doctors from 102 medical centres overseas enrolled for special training at the London postgraduate specialist institutes. Consequently, many overseas patients, business men, politicians and members of the ruling families, come to Great Britain for medical treatment and many also bring export orders to this country.

The existing private hospitals provide admirable facilities for many of them, but there is an appreciable number who need the highly specialized team work which has been built up in our main hospitals and whose names are well-known throughout the world. With the proposed withdrawal of private bed facilities in NHS hospitals care arrangement to be made to enable such patients to continue to come to specialist British centres, paying full cost and contributing to research funds?

Such patients have the alternative of going to other European cities or to the United States. As a nation having to buy much of its food and raw materials from overseas, are we really in a strong enough financial position to encourage such visitors to take their medical problems and export orders elsewhere?

The alternative that we build more private hospitals increases the risk of two standards of medical professional care developing in Great Britain as has happened elsewhere. Many doctors like myself who have travelled overseas have seen the superb private hospitals providing a very expensive top-class service absorbing many of the best brains of

No right to picket in road outside house agents

Hubbard and Others v Pitt and Others

Before Mr Justice Forbes [Judgment delivered November 8] Picketing on the highway outside an office "open" to a tenants' action group in order to bring their grievances to public notice was not a use of the highway in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute within the meaning of section 90(1) of the Housing Act, 1974, and as such activity was not fleeting and so illegal under the common law, it was an unlawful operation.

His Lordship so held when giving his judgment, according to the plaintiffs' claimants. Mr Ronald Frederick Hubbard and two others (practising as Prebbles & Co) in their action against Mr James Boustead, Pitt and eight other defendants,

By the terms of the injunction the defendants undertook not to beset the plaintiffs' premises in Upper Street, Islington, in Camden and Finsbury, London, or to stand from morning to night in front of their servants, clients or any tenants of such clients, or any other person transacting or seeking to transact business with the plaintiffs in their business with the plaintiffs in law, but Prebbles accepted that they had to prove in the ordinary way that they as occupiers of premises adjoining the highway suffered greater damage than the general welfare of the Queen's subjects.

Prebbles asked for an interim injunction to restrain the defendants from continuing the highway.

His Lordship said that the vital characteristic of a highway was that it was and dedicated for use by the public for passage and fro.

He reviewed the authorities on the nature of a highway and on what conduct in relation to a highway constituted a common law or public nuisance. In His Lordship's view the true position was that whether because of repassing or exercising reasonable extensions to those rights, the user had to be ordinarily and reasonably incidental to the exercise of reasonable room for passage and behaved in a non-violent and sensible manner.

There was no law permitting public meetings to be held on the highway. The right of public meeting or assembly had not been in doubt. There was a democratic right to public assembly and any reasonable use of the highway together of members of the public merely because it was a public meeting would rightly be regarded as tyrannical. But that did not give a right to assemble in public anywhere the conveners of a public meeting could do so, and in particular it did not give a right to assemble on the highway.

The stationing of pickets on the highway was not a legal exercise of the right of passage and, if it rendered the highway less convenient, it was a public nuisance.

The law, however, was that the landlord had a right of way to go on every part of the highway, and any act which made it less convenient, was a public nuisance unless it could be said to be so unreasonable as to be palpable.

The defendants were among a group known as "the Islington Tenants' Campaign", who were concerned at the social problems

caused by redevelopment. They caused by redevelopment. They felt deeply about the activities of property developers and considered that estate agents who assisted the developers were acting indecently.

Prebbles were prominent in the area. The group accordingly decided to picket their offices. On three consecutive days in March some of the group attended the public functions in front of their offices in Upper Street, holding placards and distributing leaflets. Both placards and leaflets carried to Prebbles in opprobrious terms. Subsequently placards and leaflets had attended on every Saturday.

Prebbles started an action against the defendants, inter alia, for conspiracy and nuisance, maintaining that the picket was a lawful act complained of was standing on the highway in front of their premises with placards, which they claimed was an unlawful user of the highway.

The claim in nuisance also involved the use of the highway as an unlawful freedom of speech. One of the claims liked was circumscribed by, for instance, the laws relating to seditious libel, obscenity and defamation.

Similarly one's right to be on the highway was subject to the law relating to highways. Whereas a passage of years might make a difference in the utterances which were regarded as obscene, defamatory, contemptuous or even seditious, there was no right which was not limited by the time when it had not been manifested or which remained to common law nuisance, the courts could and should intervene.

A man's right to enjoy his property which abutted on the highway and to have access to that property through the highway and his daughter was a right which was fully entitled to the support of the courts if and when the courts were asked to support it.

There was no such right to picket as Lord Gifford argued for, but the rule for passage and fro.

In His Lordship's view the true position was that whether because of repassing or exercising reasonable extensions to those rights, the user had to be ordinarily and reasonably incidental to the exercise of a right of passage, other than a right to trespass and therefore unlawful.

The tired pedestrian or the motorist with the breakdown could rest, but only for a reasonable while. The court therefore defines the right of the public to use a highway as a right to use it reasonably for passage and repassing and for any other purpose reasonably incident thereto. It was settled law that a use of the highway which went beyond those public rights was a gross misuse and in particular it did not give a right to assemble on the highway.

As to conduct on the highway, it was not sufficient to say that the public could easily get by the obstruction, as Lord Gifford claimed.

The law, however, was that the defendant had a right of way to go on every part of the highway, and any act which made it less convenient, was a public nuisance unless it could be said to be so unreasonable as to be palpable.

Solicitors: Basil Greenby & Co; Clinton Davis & Co; Seifert, Sedley & Co.

Lord Gifford submitted that the defendants' conduct was part of an

unlawful right of anyone in a democratic society who felt deeply enough about a subject or disapproved strongly enough of someone's behaviour that he was entitled to picket any place, whether public or private, in order to express those feelings and to draw attention towards a matter of social or political interest and concern.

In support he relied on an analogy of the defendants' actions with the principles of freedom of speech and on a comparison of the defendants' actions with those who occupied the House of Parliament in 1970.

Similarly any Attorney General, asked for his fiat before the start of proceedings for common law nuisance because some political meeting was held on the highway, might well regard it as a wholly unnecessary suppression of popular expression to do anything about it.

It was quite wrong to argue that a disinclination by those operating in the political field to restrain political conduct of a particular kind meant that such conduct became clothed with a quality which it would not possess in a non-political context.

It was not the law that the democratic right of political expression was sufficient warrant for the performance of acts which, in the absence of any political content, would plainly be trespass.

Whether an individual did not feel himself bound by political considerations, but on the other hand took the view that he had suffered damage and wished to prevent a use of the highway for a particular purpose, it had not been demonstrated that the conduct was sufficient warrant for the performance of acts which, in the absence of any political content, would plainly be trespass.

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Lord Gifford submitted that the defendants' conduct was part of an

Families outside restrictions on lodgers

Wolksind v Ali
Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Bridge and Mr Justice Shaw [Judgments delivered November 4]

An occupier of premises who had previously let them as lodgings and who had received a notice under section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957, limiting the number of persons allowed to sleep in each room, was held not guilty of a breach of the notice if he caused or knowingly permitted any room to which the notice relates to be occupied as sleeping accommodation otherwise than in accordance with the notice.

The Divisional Court, the Lord Chief Justice dissenting, dismissed an appeal by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets from a decision of the Inner London Crown Court (Mr Rodney Bar, QC, and justices) allowing an appeal by the defendant, Mr Nizar Ali, from a decision of Thame justices that he had been in two rooms of his house in New Road, Whitechapel, and was using the premises as a lodging house.

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COURT RCULAR

HAM PALACE
11. The Right Hon
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this evening.

He will visit Queen Elizabeth's
the Dragon's Con-
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and Duchess of Kent will
e Club of Great
rt Auction Dinner at the
on November 25.

Mrs Nicholas Cavendish
h to a son and heir in
Australia, on November

ays today

1st Sir Geoffrey Barnard,
or General Sir Gerald
Sir Stanley Harley, 69;
Havers, QC, 85; General
Jolly, 64; Sir Charles
65; Mr Bea Travers, 88.

Mayor's Banquet

1 Mayor, Alderman Sir
ox, accompanied by the
ores and the Sheriff
the outgoing Lord
lderman Sir Hugh
and Lady Winter.
Goldsmith last night. In
to the Lord Mayor and
Womans, the speakers
Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lord Chancellor and the
Bulster. Among others were:
President and Mrs Short,
Ambassador for India,
Mme Kitchener, the
and Ambassador
High Commissioner for
Hungary and Mme Hazi
for Thailand and Khunying
for Nigeria. The Ambassador
for China and Mme Chang
Undersecretary for Sweden
for South Africa and Mrs de
mition for Australia, and
the Chargé d'Affaires
Commissioner for India
of Lady Margaret, the Bishop
and Mrs. Wilson, the Lord
and Lady Doreen, the
Rolle and Lady Ormonde,
Porthos, the chief of the
the Chief of the Air Staff
London Command and Mrs
London Command and Mrs
the Mayor and Mayoress
and Chequers, representatives
commercial and industrial
and state guests. The
of various countries, and
personal guests
Cooperatives and repre-
eration of London and their

Iorial service

offrey and Mrs Bridgeman
and Lady Douglas-Ham-
d a memorial service for
Geoffrey and Mrs. Brid-
her late son, the Rev
Lancaster Gate. The Dean
ford officiated and gave an
and was assisted by the
Rev. Synnon. Mr. Robin
(50) read the lesson.
others present were:

Mr. and Mrs. John
Montgomery (son-in-law),
Mrs. Robin Bridgeman
and Rev. Canon Vandyke
Bridgeman, Rev. Canon
Rev. Canon Angus
Nicholas, the Hon. Mrs
Rev. Jeremiah Hartman, QC, and
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Baring,
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd,
Dr. David Foster, Miss Sarah
Mr. Neville Ford, Miss Mar-

wager Countess of Limerick,
Stephenson, the Hon. Mrs
Col. and Mrs. J. G. Hartley,
Lady Jaffray, Sir Shand-
Mr. Hugh Ryder, Mr. and Mrs
Mr. and Mrs. G. Hartley,
Mrs. R. Talbot, Lieutenant
David Stirling,
Mr. Keith Lyne, Mr. M.
John Peake and Co., Mr
H. L. Crossland, Assurance
C. Crossland, and
H. M. Cartwright (also
Eton Ringers).

Society Medals

owing awards are to be
at the anniversary meet-
the Royal Society on
x 30. Dr. William Hodges,
professor of University, for
work in algebraic geometry,
in his theory of

Medal. Dr. Alan Coxon,
Maths, College, Cambridge,
nations to physical measures,
in distinction in the fracture
dal; Professor J. Badley,
of organic chemistry, New
and professor of general
me A and studies of the
Medical Research Council;
Professor of general phys-
ical, working work
populations of butterflies,
Prize Professor of
Society Research Professor;
University, for contribu-
tions to physics and elementary particle

hant Venturers stol

A. Densham was elected
the Society of Merchant
rs of Bristol at the annual
day meeting held yester-
Richard Hill and Mr
Eberle were elected
and Junior Wardens and
K. Whitwell First Assistant.

of Northampton

dition of the Roman
Bishop of Northampton,
Rev Charles Grant who is
said to be good
after an operation for
oval of his gall bladder.

INVEST IN A ROWING RAW MATERIAL

days of infusions and faced
failing purchasing power
an investment in

COMMERCIAL WOODLAND
good service. You can open
the land and wood pulp
is continuously increasing
use and price.

VESTMENT from £1,500
to be pleased to accept our
rewards for your contributions
Scotland. If Scotland,
make it a virtue and the
one of our companies

from us:

Wood & Leisure Land
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1-829 2731 (24 hr. service)

Forthcoming marriages

Hon. C. V. Chid-Villiers
and Miss B. E. G. Marchant.
The engagement is announced
between Charles, younger son of
the Earl and Countess of Jersey,
Kadier, Jersey, Channel Islands,
Brightle, stepdaughters, and
daughter of M and Mme Jean
Louis Charmode, of Chateau
Montrouze, St Estephe, France.

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Mrs Nicholas Cavendish
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Australia, on November

15. Mrs. R. Fawcett
and Miss C. A. Blair

The engagement is announced
between Mark, only son of Mr
and Mrs. C. R. Fawcett, of Wolding-
ham, Surrey, and Cynthia, only
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S.
Blair, of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

Mr. D. P. Gadd
and Miss D. G. Mayes

The engagement is announced
between David Perry, elder son of
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Gadd, of Wake-
field, Yorkshire, and Daphne
Mall, elder daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. M. Stanley Mayes, of Chis-
wick, London.

Mr. C. Matthews
and Miss C. Gowlett

The engagement is announced
between Clive, elder son of the
Rev. Mr. Matthews, of Pleshey Grange,
Essex, and Christine, only
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C.
Gowlett of Hobbs Aerie, Arkedean,
Essex.

Mr. T. G. T. Rose Price
and Miss L. A. K. Rasch

The engagement is announced
between Timothy, son of Lieut-
Colonel R. C. Rose Price,
DSO, OBE, and the Hon. Mrs. Rose
Price, of Tetworth Hall, Asco, Esse-
x. Mrs. Price is the daughter of
Major Gen. Richard Rose, of
Woodhill House, Danbury, Essex,
and La Marchese Sersale, of Via
del Lettari 23, Rome.

Mr. H. H. Learnd
and Miss M. J. Feiss

The engagement is announced
between Henry Head, son of Mr.
and Mrs. Edward H. Learnd, of
Newton, Massachusetts, United
States, and Margaret Jean, younger
daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Roy R.
Falls, of Clifton, Bristol.

Mr. N. M. Smyth
and Miss C. C. E. Butcher

The engagement is announced
between Nicholas, only son of
Mrs. J. W. Smyth and the late
Major D. M. Smyth, of 9 Kenning-
ton Court, W8, and Carolyn, only
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S.
Butcher, of Fordingbridge, Hamp-
shire.

Mr. S. P. Tornow
and Miss A. S. Woody

The engagement is announced
between Stephen, son of Mr. and
Mrs. D. Tornow, of Glasgow, and
Miss A. S. Woody, of Brynwyn,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United
States.

Major D. Verschoyle
and Miss D. A. Cran

The engagement is announced
between Major Dominic Vers-
choyle, of Roseneath, and
Peterfield and Auriol, daughter
of the late Mr. W. B. G. Cran and
of Mrs. D. R. Cran, of Graham-
Terrace, London SW1 and Lower
Dunstable, York.

Mr. S. J. A. Webb
and Miss C. C. Footit

The engagement is announced
between Stephen, son of Mr. and
Mrs. D. Tornow, of Glasgow, and
Miss A. S. Woody, of Brynwyn,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United
States.

Mr. J. C. McWilliam
and Miss B. C. Ford

The engagement took place in London
on Thursday, November 7, between
Mr. Graeme McWilliam, elder son
of Mr. and Mrs. Ian McWilliam, of
Ravenglass, Cumberland, and Miss
Dale Ford, youngest daughter of
Sir Henry and Lady Ford, of
Gulane, East Lothian.

Marriage

Mr. G. F. C. McWilliam
and Miss B. C. Ford

The marriage took place in London
on Thursday, November 7, between
Mr. Graeme McWilliam, elder son
of Mr. and Mrs. Ian McWilliam, of
Ravenglass, Cumberland, and Miss
Dale Ford, youngest daughter of
Sir Henry and Lady Ford, of
Gulane, East Lothian.

Lincoln's Inn

Lord Hardinge of St Marylebone
has been elected Treasurer of Lin-
coln's Inn for 1975.

Church news

Latest appointments

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, Assistant
Rector of St. Paul's, Liverpool, to
Rector of St. Michael and All Angels,
Woolton, St. Paul's, with All Saints,
Woolton, Vicar of St. Michael and
All Angels, Liverpool.

The Rev. D. M. P. Giles, Curate
of St. Michael and All Angels, Liverpool,
Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels,
Woolton, St. Paul's, Liverpool.

The Rev. N. W. Hill, Vicar of Rick-
mansworth, Hertfordshire, same diocese.

The Rev. E. S. Jones, Vicar of All
Saints, Farnham, diocese of Winchester,
to curate in charge of Bem-
bridge, Isle of Wight.

The Rev. B. J. Lloyd, Vicar of St
Cleophas, to be also Assistant Rural
Curate of St. George's, Chipping-
Norton, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. E. F. Manley-Goris, Curate
of St. George's, Chipping-Norton,
Oxfordshire.

The Rev. D. P. Martin, Curate
of St. George's, Chipping-Norton,
Oxfordshire.

The Rev. R. D. C. Perry, Vicar of St
George's, Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. R. C. Perry, Vicar of St
George's, Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. A. J. Portus, Vicar of St
George's, Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. J. R. Shaw, Curate of St
George's, Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. J. A. Smith, Curate of St
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The Rev. J. A. Smith,

City Offices

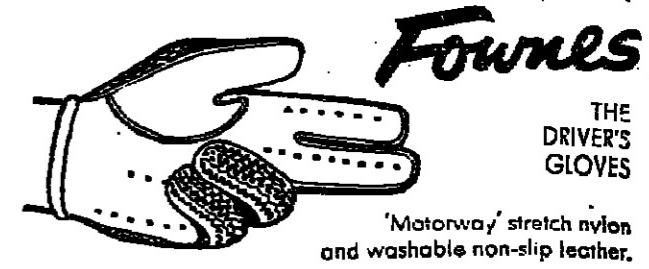
Hampton & Sons

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Calm ahead of the Budget

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 11. Dealings End Nov 22. § Contrango Day, Nov 25. Settlement Day, Dec 1.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.



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and washable non-slip leather.

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Central bankers agreed intervention plan by US and Bonn to support dollar

Avid Blake
Nov 11
al Bank governors from the industrial nations of st. have been meeting day in an effort to cope with problems posed to the monetary system by the rise in the price of the weakness of the

Against some currencies, such as sterling, it has remained remarkably stable and there are clear technical reasons to explain its weakness against other currencies.

The decline of interest rates in New York is thought to have resulted in some switching of Arab money from the American market into Europe, and to have generally contributed to the strength of European currencies. As European interest rates begin to follow down rates in New York, this pressure is likely to diminish.

No such natural solution seems likely to emerge on the problem of the dollar's price of gold, which reached a new high during today's trading of over \$184 an ounce. The weakness of the dollar and the strength of gold are merely two sides of the same coin and it is likely some action will have to be taken soon by the governors to deal with the problem.

What the continuing rise in the gold price seems to reveal is a general scepticism about holding the dollar, or any other currencies at a time of increasing economic uncertainty. In times of great difficulty there is a natural tendency to seek out some reserve asset the value of which is thought to be secure. That may explain part of the increase in the free market price in recent months.

But a significant element has been a self-inflicted wound on the part of the United States

Treasury and Congress, when they decided to relax the law banning the holding of gold by American citizens.

This is due to come into effect on January 1, and there is anxiety speculation among some European countries about what will happen when the law is changed. This concern is also felt by some American monetary experts, who fear there might be a near panic rush into the metal by investors anxious to protect their assets.

Faced with the unavoidable prospect of a run away from the pound, which is after all the commodity which they produce, the Central bankers seem to have two options, though participants at the meeting claim that no attempt was made to decide between them.

The first would be to try to use their large reserves of the metal to force the price down. They are restrained from doing this by an agreement among themselves not to buy gold in the free market. This means that any Central bank which reduces its gold reserves by selling off some of its stock, has no opportunity to replenish them.

An alternative strategy, which would not involve the risks associated with reducing reserves of a metal which has so far obstinately resisted attempts to remove it from the money scene, would be for the United States to change its mind about allowing citizens to hold gold.

reaching a strong parity against a number of currencies, such as the mark and the Swiss franc, has been gradually downwards. This has begun to worry the governors, and it is a proposal was considered today under which would be joint action to ip. The dollar. It would be coordinated intervention by the central banks of Germany, Switzerland and the United States. for the governors the in the dollar's parity is of crucial importance.

BI survey on investment reveals worst outlook for at least 16 years

dward Townsend
e of the most depressing news of investment intentions among British companies in 16 years was presented by the Confederation of British Industry yesterday.

porting that industry's investment plans were now "quite seriously weak", the CBI said that unless there were changes in government manufacturing investment next year might show a decline of more than a cent.

A eve-of-Budget analysis of forty-four industrial survey, the CBI said that past four months there is a "further and wider deterioration in optimism the general business situation.

rate of new orders has and is expected to worsen, export confidence is deteriorating in the face of a threat world recession.

survey, taken among industrial companies employing three million people and for half the country's

manufactured exports says six out of ten are more pessimistic than four months ago and widespread pessimism is a feature of all broad industry groups.

This grim outlook for industry was underlined by predictions from the Scottish CBI yesterday of large-scale unemployment in Scotland and many bankruptcies over the next few months.

Its own trends survey also shows an unprecedented slump in Scottish investment plans.

Introducing the main survey, Mr Campbell Adamson, the CBI's director-general, revealed that the basic figures were relayed to Whitehall last week.

The CBI has pressed Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a £2,400m boost to company liquidity and Mr Campbell Adamson said the situation was now clearly as grave as they had stated.

The investment prediction illustrates the marked difference in opinion between the CBI and the Department of Industry, which has estimated a growth in manufacturing investment in 1975 of 3 per cent.

But the CBI says its gloomy

forecast is "much more realistic". It reflects an expected slump in demand and is bound up in the whole problem of corporate profitability, cash flow and liquidity.

The confederation stresses that if its proposals on tax changes and the abolition of price controls are accepted by Mr Healey, they would help to sustain investment production and employment in 1975 and beyond.

Industry's chief concern—inability to plan new investment—is thrown into sharp focus by the survey.

It shows that 39 per cent of companies expect capital expenditure authorization on buildings to be lower in the coming 12 months compared with the previous 12.

Unemployment warning: Mr Michael Heseltine, Opposition spokesman on industry said:

"The CBI figures provide further evidence that unemployment will rise to the highest persistent level seen for a generation."

Table, page 20

Consumer spending stayed buoyant during October

RETAIL SALES AND HP

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry:

	Sales 1972 1972 Q1	New credit volume 1971-100	2,487
Q2	102.1	575	
Q3	104.8	612	
Q4	107.3	638	
1973	108.2	670	
1973 Q1	110.7	2,871	
Q2	111.8	761	
Q3	103.3	891	
Q4	110.6	717	
1974 Q1	105.9	576	
Q2	107.3	612	
Q3	111.1	648	
Jan	109.2	198	
Feb	110.2	185	
March	110.1	192	
April	108.1	201	
May	105.8	206	
June	108.3	205	
July	109.3	216	
Aug	111.5	215	
Sept p	112.1	217	
Oct p	111.5	—	

p Provisional

Table, page 20

The following are the index numbers of industrial production in September, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1970=100).

	All Industries	Mfg Total
1972	98.2	98.8
Q1	102.7	101.1
Q2	102.9	102.3
Q3	105.8	105.4
1973	109.8	109.7
Q1	109.4	109.8
Q2	110.7	111.4
Q3	109.5	110.4
1974	103.7	105.8
Q1	108.5	109.7
Q2	109.7	110.9
Q3	101.5	102.5
Q4	103.3	108.1
1975	108.1	108.5
Q1	108.1	108.9
Q2	109.3	110.8
Q3	110.0	111.1
Q4	110.1	111.8
Sept	109.1	109.8

The following are the index numbers of industrial production in September, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1970=100).

The following are the index numbers of raw material costs in the price of raw materials and fuel in October, the first significant increase for six months, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Industry. The rise amounted to 3.2 per cent and makes the level of raw material and fuel prices 3.7 per cent higher than in October last year and 5.8 per cent higher than in January this year.

The October increase was mainly caused by the increase in the cost of crude oil on October 1, the increase in the cost of coal and further increases in certain commodities especially silver and wood-pulp. The food manufacturing industry was badly hit by a 4.4 per cent increase in the cost of its materials.

Output prices rose by 1.7 per cent in October, compared with 1.5 per cent in September and 1.7 per cent in August. This would suggest that the underlying rate of inflation is between 1.2 and 1.4 per cent a month.

The following are the index numbers of industrial production in September, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1970=100).

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Proposals for funding new investment bank for industry await clarification

By Christopher Wilkins
Banking Correspondent

Final details laying down the basis upon which funding can be arranged for a major new investment bank to provide medium term finance for industry have still to be ironed out. If Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, makes reference to the proposed new bank in his Budget speech today, it is unlikely to be in anything more than general outline form.

It is not certain whether FFI would then on-lend the proceeds at below commercial rates of interest, although it was being pointed out in the City yesterday that no industry concerned would be appropriate amount to set the bank on its way, will be raised at once.

One possibility is that an initial sum of around £100m will be subscribed by the clearing banks in the form of an injection into Finance for Industry, the medium term and venture capital lender which the clearer banks together with the Bank of England has succeeded in winning the support of enough insurance companies to make sure that a stock issue by FFI would be fully taken up.

In the first instance, tranches of stock could be offered for subscription to the general public, but the issues would

almost certainly be firmly underwritten. The technique used in the floating of Rolls-Royce Motors appears to have obtained some support. In that instance the underwriting institutions also applied for the issue in full, on the understanding that their applications would be scaled down in the event of substantial public demand.

Some of the larger pension funds approached to support the scheme are believed to have been bestead about taking part in issues of the proposed bank, but the British Insurance Association, representing the insurance companies, has apparently been more willing and the pension fund has had little option but to accept.

It is widely felt that the BIA's cooperative attitude is conditioned, at least in part, by fears that legislation might be pending to restrict the investment freedom of insurance companies.

It is almost certain that if FFI becomes the vehicle through which new medium term funds are to be made available to industry its policy will restrict it to lending to soundly-based concerns for the purpose of long term investment.

This is a role for which FFI is already equipped, albeit on a much more modest scale than envisaged. The larger part of its activities are at present vested in Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, its venture capital offshoot, which, at the end of March this year, had investments in 2,430 firms to a total value of £240m.

FFI's medium term lending arm, the Finance Corporation for Industry, had made loans totalling £63m to nine customers, but following the merger with ICFC to create FFI last November it has been the intention to expand the scope of FCI's operations.

At present FFI is restricted to total lending of around £500m, made up of issued capital of £100m and an ability to borrow up to four times that amount through periodic issues of tap stock.

Row over status of engineering bodies

By Derek Harris

Controversy between different factions of professional engineers, in which the Council of Engineering Institutions has come under fire, will come to a head this week.

A confidential paper from the CEI on restructuring the organization of the profession has gone to some of its critics. It may spark off a big row over status among the various engineer grades which hinges on some extent on channelling of professional fees.

The row is expected to break at a meeting next Friday of the CEI executive committee when the restructure plan and first reactions to it are to be considered.

Strong representations seem almost unavoidable from the three senior chartered engineers' organizations, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

These three bodies have criticized the present structure of the CEI, the umbrella body for the 15 chartered engineering institutions, including the three senior organizations. In a discussion paper, the three have suggested the federal structure is ripe for dismantling.

The three institutions have suggested a new body, provisionally called the Institution of Engineers, to which all professional engineers would belong direct, which would be able to decide its executive board by direct vote.

This system would hopefully cool the long-standing barble between the chartered bodies and other non-chartered engineering organizations—representing more than half Britain's 500,000 professional engineers—by allowing non-chartered engineers of an accepted standard to join the hitherto exclusive "charter club".

The CEI's confidential paper effectively suggests that technician members would have parity with chartered engineers at present regarded as the top layer of the profession.

Saudi Arabia, which has been the principal advocate of lower oil prices, led the move to higher crude costs as part of its campaign to win 100 per cent participation in the Arabian Oil Company (Aramco). BP chairman's warning, page 20

Arab pricing may squeeze profits and put further 2p on petrol

By Roger Vielvoe

Energy Correspondent

Motorists, already facing a 10p a gallon increase in the price of petrol within the next few days, can expect a further 2.3p a gallon on prices early in the New Year.

At the same time the leading oil companies could, for the first time since the supply crisis of last winter, find their profits squeezed.

Both events stem from the weekend decision of Saudi Arabia and two other Arab oil producers to revamp their oil pricing system in an attempt to curb the growing oil giants.

All the large oil selling groups in the United Kingdom, with the exception of Shell-Mex and BP, have submitted applications for a 3.4p across the board increase in prices.

It is thought that the Government will load the bulk of this rise on to petrol and increase excise duty so that price at the pump will jump by 10p a gallon.

Cold had an unsettled day. Early profit-taking trimmed the price from \$184 an ounce at Friday's close to \$182 at the morning fix.

Behind the possible New Year petrol rises is the decision of Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and

like the United Kingdom where there is strict control over the market price of oil products, that this would be allowed.

The Price Commission has

the ability to regulate profits and prices where a trading company is buying its raw materials from another affiliate, and could probably use its powers in a case where it was thought a company was incurring unnecessary costs.

All the figures on increased costs by the oil companies assume that the lead set by Saudi Arabia will be followed by Kuwait, Iraq and other members

BP chairman calls on oil nations to avert world slump by investments

By Roger Vielvoire

A worldwide slump is inevitable unless the governments of oil-producing and consuming countries "take urgent concerted action" to cure the monetary imbalances caused by the dramatic rise in oil prices.

In a hard-hitting speech, Sir Eric Drake, chairman of British Petroleum, also gave a warning to the oil-producing countries that unless a solution was found within a year or two they would find "however unjustifiably, the responsibility for the economic welfare of the entire world on their shoulders".

Addressing the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in New York, he said that while the banking system could help smooth over the

difficult time of transition it could not alone deal with the root of the problem—oil-producing states becoming the world's bankers.

"This can only mean that the producing countries must make long-term investments or long-term loans in the countries to whom they are selling oil. If this is too much to hope, on the ground that those countries are reluctant to commit too much of their revenues to long-term investment, then the alternative can only be a state of affairs over the next 10 years or so, in which we go from one makeshift expedient to another," Sir Eric said.

Such an uncontrollable situation "is the classic cause of social unrest, economic collapse," he said.

revolution or war. Not to recognize this stark reality is to behave like the traditional ostrich".

Unless concerted action was taken to tackle the problem as a matter of urgency by governments, then no part of the world would escape the inevitable world slump.

"But right now, unless the old rich and the newly rich countries get together to help them out, the effect on developing countries, especially those like India, Bangladesh, Tanzania, or Uruguay, who have practically no raw materials to export, must be disastrous," Sir Eric said.

Referring to the level of oil prices, he said there was little hope of any substantial easing

State aid urged to retain skilled Hawker teams

The Government has been urged to grant selective financial assistance to Hawker Siddeley to prevent the dispersal of skilled teams of workers following the company's decision to cancel the HS 146 airliner project.

Leaders of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Management Staffs (ASTMS) have also called on Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, to accept their Government's proposals for the nationalization of the British aircraft industry.

The ASTMS executive has suggested that the Government should also constitute an organizational committee to that established when the steel industry was nationalized.

Minister moves to speed Selby development plea

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

If the Selby coalfield is to meet its target of 10 million tons by the mid-1980s and make a valuable contribution to a national production target of about 150 million tons by that date, then the National Coal Board believes a start must be made on the new Selby mine by next spring.

For this reason the board has welcomed the decision by Mr Crossland, Secretary of State for the Environment, to call in for his own decision the board's application to develop Selby. The board feels that in this way planning procedures will be "expedited but not circumvented". Under normal procedure the

application would have been considered by the local planning authority, the North Yorkshire County Council, which would have taken into account the views of some 200 objectors to the £50m development. Their views would have been put to the minister, who would then have ordered a public inquiry.

Under the present arrangement the minister is to hold a public inquiry as quickly as possible.

County Councillor Peter Jaconelli, chairman of the county planning committee, said last night: "We are naturally disappointed because we would have liked to have given a decision ourselves, but we shall carry on our work in conjunction with the development in the

application would provide a convenient "halfway house".

Seconded to BCL

Mr Tony Warren, a director of the Triad software house, has been seconded temporarily to Business Computers (Systems), Ltd, as director of software services pending the appointment of permanent director.

This follows the completion of the first phase of software work by the receiver of the former Business Computers Ltd, Mr Ian Ware of Thomson McLintock & Co. BCL (the former company's initials are being retained by the new company) has now reorganized its software division and further work on the receiver's account will be undertaken by this division.

The new BCL is a member of the Computer World Trade

Computer news

Computer, the Bracknell-based bureau which is owned jointly by the Richard Costain and John Mowlem companies, has ordered an additional ICL 1904S computer and has "reserved" a 2970 model in ICL's new range, the 2900 series, it was announced in London yesterday.

Computer's 2900

Computer's turnover in the current financial year, it was stated, would exceed £800,000. This represents an increase of 40 per cent compared with 1973.

For companies considering acquiring their own ICL 2900-series computers but with limitations on capital expenditure,

Computer suggests the use of the new Bracknell service could provide a convenient "halfway house".

Flexidata system

The Basic/Four business computer system, developed by the Basic/Four International Corporation of California, is to be marketed in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

Software Sciences has been retained to advise and provide support on all software and systems, and Cable & Wireless will provide maintenance.

Surveyors' chief puts case for national planning

By R. W. Shakespeare

Development controls are often too parochial, Mr Bernard Collins, new president of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, said yesterday. He called for an approach to planning which combined clarity and unity of purpose with more agreed objectives, less negative control, and fewer delays and complications.

Referring to recent difficulties over the siting of facilities to build offshore oil rigs and platforms, he said: "It is easy enough to understand that practically nobody wants these rigs to be constructed in his own locality. But if they are essentially in the national interest, then it is surely very important for sites to be found quickly."

Group, and, from December 1 CWT will bear prime responsibility for the BCL software staff. Up to that date this responsibility has been carried by the receiver, with Triad holding a management contract (which will continue until the receiver's interests in the old BCL contracts have been completed).

Business appointments

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Kenneth Owen

10,000 laid off by disputes at car and steel plants

By R. W. Shakespeare

Car production at two Midland plants was at a standstill yesterday because of labour disputes, with more than 5,000 workers made idle. But in other sectors of the motor industry 10,000 workers who were laid off last week were recalled.

At the Chrysler car plant at Ryton, Coventry, 1,500 day shift workers had to be laid off and car assembly operations halted because of an overtime ban by weekend maintenance work from being carried out. This work was done yesterday and production was being resumed on the night shift last night.

At British Leyland's Triumph plant, also in Coventry, production is still halted by a strike of 25 control room operators who are demanding an interim pay increase. Another 3,000 production workers are laid off.

Settlement of the strike by 1,300 workers at the British Leyland car body plant at Castle Bromwich, where another 5,000 men were laid off last week, enabled production to resume yesterday.

This in turn meant that 2,000 Jaguar car workers at Coventry could be recalled with another 600 day shift workers from the Longbridge plant in Birmingham.

Llanwern stopped: More than 5,000 workers at the British Steel Corporation's Llanwern plant in South Wales will be idle from this morning, and the management has given a warning that the £200m steelworks will remain at a standstill until the latest crop of labour problems is settled.

Cause of the trouble is a stoppage by 120 technical and supervisory staff who are demanding a "substantial" pay increase. Other workers have refused to cross picket lines.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Budget needs to recognize stock market role in channelling funds to industry

From Mr G. Ross Russell
Sir, Industry's need for cash is likely to be a subject of the Budget. In this context may we urge recognition of the role of savings in meeting industry's capital requirements through the mechanism of the stock market?

The stock market supplies the mechanism to channel new funds to industry: the mechanism is still there, and was shown last month by Commercial Union to be in working order. It is the investors who have gone "on strike" and are unwilling to risk their funds except at rates which, in many cases, are quite unacceptable to industry having regard to the level of profits to be earned from new investment.

The reasons for this "strike" of capital can largely be blamed on inflation. Nevertheless, the situation is made worse by fiscal measures against those who might otherwise cut their consumption in order to save for the future.

Savings have a vital role in helping to finance industrial expansion. May this role be recognized by measures to encourage ordinary citizens to save rather than consume? If we accept the social justice of a wealth tax, can the saver not be given some alleviation from excess tax on income from his savings while he is striving to go some way towards mitigating demands for cash now?

However, it may be some time before such common sense prevails, and it is heartening that in the meantime so many employers already recognize the need for greater involvement by employees and are pressing on with the development of profit-sharing plans.

Such plans, incidentally, with corporation tax at 52 per cent, can improve cash flow by as much as £19 per £100 of profit appropriated.

S. D. APPLETON,
Arbuthnott Incentive Trustees,

37 Queen Street, London, SW1.

From Mr David Lewis
Sir, The Budget will be according to informed opinion, substantially intended to assist the profitability and liquidity of industry.

If proper measures are taken to reduce the tax burden, both in percentage terms and in terms of the calculation of profit upon which such tax is payable, then industry will undoubtedly have its confidence revived and will begin to resume long term investment with the consequent benefits to employment and the economy generally.

It is however essential to be reminded that the banking system, which will need to set off capital losses against past as well as against future capital profits. In addition, the Government might take the opportunity to distinguish between the short-term "speculator" and the long-term "investor" by choosing an arbitrary date of, say, one year beyond which capital gains tax would not apply or would be applied at a minimum rate.

The effect of such actions would greatly improve a marketability of existing stocks and shares which would, in turn, make it easier for industry to

raise funds through The Stock Exchange.

G. ROSS RUSSELL,
Laurence, Prust & Co.,

7-11 Moorgate,
London EC2.

From Mr S. D. Appleton

Sir, In your issue of November 6 George Copeman took us on a pleasant trip around the economic nursery but, much as I sympathize with the theories he illustrated so charmingly, I am cynical enough not to expect any fair-weather response by Mr Healey.

Dare I say that the "anomaly" to which Dr Copeman refers would be to restore the situation whereby a stock dividend was again taxed as a distribution?

Joking apart, it is obviously right to appeal for such a sensible change as is proposed in the article and to give employees here the tax advantage enjoyed by workers in the United States and France. This would encourage greater interest among employees in the success of their companies and go some way towards mitigating demands for cash now.

However, it may be some time before such common sense prevails, and it is heartening that in the meantime so many employers already recognize the need for greater involvement by employees and are pressing on with the development of profit-sharing plans.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A recovery scenario for Joseph Lucas



The more common theory in the year was that profits in 1974 would start as a result of the week and later as a of the deflationary of the rise in the oil. This would have been by a gradual recovery. In fact, most British has emerged from the week in considerably better than even they likely and though many starting to feel the of a slowdown in profits in many cases to be comfortably last year—if once again thanks to stock while it is the prospect that is now the main concern.

neither the theory than generally happened in however, has been the of Joseph Lucas (es). Against a temporary estimate that three would cost the time £8m for the full end July, the total is around £9m—and measure Lucas throws external disputes took a bite out of budgeted while the productivity under the price control at around £5m. Even allowing for a all cost of a three-day of some £3.5m does that there was a reason undertone profits second six months albeit increased.

And the point now seems to be that Lucas can strong profit recovery, carrying it beyond the pre-tax figure of a reasonably firm. how much faith the is going to put in that proposition is another thought since the post-shakeout the shares reformed well against the

For all that, the idea is at this stage is that equipment in the United (making in exports) is up well at the moment at prospects for such as diesel engine equipment look good. In addition, is the hope of fully in the aircraft equipment division, where in the year profits came back 3.5m to £1.2m as a result day working, delays in g on price increases and ionally high development of MRCA components.

reas, where profits were on £7.5m to £9.5m last prospects look reasonable aging to. While Lucas that Europe was faring its strongest growth year, it is now able to a steadily increasing share on the back of tracts with Volkswagen, and Daimler-Benz. That, is probably the kind of the shares will need, a yield of 12.9 per cent and that fact that there positive net cash position last year's £23m investment and a £16m in working capital.

973/74 (1972/73) £37.5m (£395m) profits £17.6m (£26.7m) p share 13.2p (24p) d gross 7.35p (7p)

Fibres

AKZO confirms the trend

AKZO's third quarter statement gives some indication of the speed with which the European fibres industry has gone from boom to bust this year. Within the past two or three months, the larger producers, with the notable exception of United Kingdom companies, have announced cutbacks and short-time working in the face of what AKZO described yesterday as a "world-wide stagnation in sales".

The writing is clearly on the wall for United Kingdom producers as well, and Courtauld's interim statement tomorrow might give some guide as to the extent of the downturn in the second half of the year. Up to now the United Kingdom has seemed curiously immune from events on the Continent. Latest retail figures

show consumer demand still bubbling along. Shortages created by the Flixborough disaster, the three-day week, the strikes in Ulster and at Courtauld's rayon plant at Greenfields did bring about a backlog of demand, while an important factor has been the huge margins enjoyed on exporting United Kingdom production into hard currency areas.

But the gap between United Kingdom and European fibre prices has narrowed over the past few weeks from something like a third in the most lucrative areas, to a mere 5 per cent.

At home, ICI's success in wringing increases from the Price Commission coincided neatly with the onset of lower prices in continental Europe and an easing of the supply position at home which makes it virtually impossible for the group to make higher prices stick.

Another worrying feature is that the worst may be yet to come. From AKZO's statement yesterday it is quite clear that European cutbacks have been triggered as much by the burdens of financing high stock levels in an era of stratospheric interest rates, as by the depressed level of demand.

In 1975 the problem of overcapacity will compound the situation. There are crude estimates that by the end of next year enough extra capacity will be on stream in areas like acrylics, polyesters and nylon to make 1973's boom year production equivalent to between just 50 or 70 per cent of the total capacity available.

In reality there is no such thing as "profit from stock appreciation". The profit from

the sale of goods in a period is the excess of receipts over what it cost to produce those same goods.

The procedure adopted by accountants for measuring this is to add to the expenditures made in the period the opening value of stocks, which in effect measures those costs incurred in previous periods with respect to goods sold in the period in question. At the same time, they subtract the closing value of stocks, because this in effect measures those costs incurred in the current period with respect to goods which will be sold in future periods.

In this way, the profit realized on the sales of the period is correctly isolated, irrespective of whether the stock is replaced at the same or higher prices.

All of which is simply to restate our original argument in somewhat different terms. However, a number of additional issues have been raised on which we would like to comment here.

Perhaps the most important concerns the fact that we ruled equity capital out of our model by excluding fixed capital and assuming that stocks were 100 per cent financed by borrowing. It has been suggested by Professor Day (*The Observer*, November 3; see also the letters by Professor P. D. J. Wiles and Geoffrey Wood in *The Times*, November 11) that this violates our argument.

Day points out correctly that in reality stocks are partly financed by equity capital. Thus, in the context of our example, where all increases in stocks are 100 per cent financed by borrowing, the money value of the company's equity capital remains constant in the face of inflation (regardless of the size of the initial gearing ratio),

Uses and abuses of stock appreciation

مكتبة الأصل

which implies a decline in its real value.

This, he argues, proves that we were wrong in asserting that stock appreciation is true profit. But Professor Day's conclusion does not rest (as readers of his article might be led to believe) on any matter of logic or of fact.

It rests instead on a value judgment, namely that profits

Merrett and Sykes incidentally appear in their most recent contribution (*The Times*, November 7, especially paragraphs 7 and 9) to be advocating an exceedingly novel criterion for measuring profits, that profits should be defined for company tax purposes as the surplus over and above any expenditure necessary to maintain the stock market value of the equity capital constant.

In the above discussion of Professor Day's point we have retained our original assumption that increases in stocks are 100 per cent financed by borrowing. We have been criticized by many people (eg. Merrett and Sykes, *The Times*, November 7, and R. E. Artus and Patrick Perry in their letters, *The Times*, November 11), for making this assumption, on the grounds that in practice the risks and disadvantages of lending and borrowing are such that both banks and companies will be unwilling to increase overdrafts by the full amount of the increase in the value of their stocks. But our critics have missed the point.

The explicitly stated conclusion of our original article was that stock appreciation, in so far as it causes problems, does not precisely because for one reason or another companies are unable or unwilling to borrow enough from banks or similar institutions to finance the whole of any increase in the value of their stocks.

For this very reason we suggested that the solution to the liquidity problems caused by stock appreciation is in the hands of the Government's macroeconomic objectives and policies.

More important, we are also inclined to believe for similar reasons that, in the absence of price control, increases or decreases in taxes on profits are eventually more or less completely passed on in the form of higher or lower prices.

For this reason the whole issue of what is the "proper" basis for assessing the taxable profits seems to us to be sub specie aeternitatis, of little importance.

Of much greater practical relevance at the present time is the question of whether price control is a desirable way of trying to contain inflation. For what it is worth, we believe (and perhaps Merrett and Sykes would join us in this) that it is

be accomplished in part by the postponement (as distinct from the remission) of company tax liability on that part of profits which corresponds to stock appreciation.

We would like to conclude by emphasizing that, in the context of political economy as a whole, the parts of our first article which dealt with the proper definition of profit made no more than a minor logical point. But the ensuing discussion has inevitably touched on a number of fundamental issues.

For example, Merrett and Sykes (November 7) seem to doubt that, in the absence of price control, the company sector as a whole could take advantage of increased interest charges in the form of higher prices without suffering a reduction in sales volume. For reasons which are beyond the scope of the present article, we are of the contrary opinion, although we recognize that a great deal turns on the nature of the Government's macroeconomic objectives and policies.

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As one of the co-authors of this book comments, Michelini is not exception to every modern management recipe for success. It is run on the most antiquated paternalistic lines.

The Anglo-Saxon style financial analyst would not be allowed within miles of the place. And yet the formula works, for almost alone among the French companies Michelini has successfully competed against the American giants.

Welcome

Michelin's secrecy is rivalled perhaps only by the equally secretive (and successful) Dassault aviation group in France, by the Bremer Vulkan family behind the Dutch G. & A. and the powerful Flick and Quadrat family interests in Germany.

If Britain is now to develop a more institutional orientation in the ownership of industry—via an investment

in the unquoted companies such as IRI.

He points to the recent plight of the United Kingdom machine tool industry, dominated by quoted companies who "went on paying out dividends when they should have been investing to beat competition".

Similar sentiments have been expressed by people such as the Baron Leon Lambert, chairman of the Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert. Though nominally deferring to the vogue that London would quickly become the financial centre of Europe, he was critical of the collapse and eventual rescue of United Kingdom groups like Rolls-Royce. These could have been averted under the Belgian holding company system, he suggested at the time.

It is true that, as their name implies, the holding companies do exert a tight hold over their subsidiaries in Belgium, German bankers do sit on the boards of and help manage the affairs of the companies they invest in; the French banques d'affaires do actually help run the companies where they have equity holdings, and the Italian para-statal corporations keep their subsidiaries on a tight rein.

However, while some think that to acknowledge this is to condone a dangerous concentration of power in the continental system, others see it as a source of strength and continuity in the development of European industry. The efficiency record of, say, German or French industry lends some support to the latter view.

It is also argued that continental companies tend to starve their shareholders of information. This is probably true, given that

most of the shares are in anonymous, bearer form anyway. But the banks holding companies and other controlling institutions have access to the information they need through their appointments on company boards.

This is dealt with more fully in my forthcoming book."

As one of the co-authors of this book comments, Michelini is not exception to every modern management recipe for success. It is run on the most antiquated paternalistic lines.

The Anglo-Saxon style financial analyst would not be allowed within miles of the place. And yet the formula works, for almost alone among the French companies Michelini has successfully competed against the American giants.

Welcome

Michelin's secrecy is rivalled perhaps only by the equally secretive (and successful) Dassault aviation group in France, by the Bremer Vulkan family behind the Dutch G. & A. and the powerful Flick and Quadrat family interests in Germany.

If Britain is now to develop a more institutional orientation in the ownership of industry—via an investment

in the unquoted companies such as IRI.

He points to the recent plight of the United Kingdom machine tool industry, dominated by quoted companies who "went on paying out dividends when they should have been investing to beat competition".

Similar sentiments have been expressed by people such as the Baron Leon Lambert, chairman of the Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert. Though nominally deferring to the vogue that London would quickly become the financial centre of Europe, he was critical of the collapse and eventual rescue of United Kingdom groups like Rolls-Royce. These could have been averted under the Belgian holding company system, he suggested at the time.

It is true that, as their name implies, the holding companies do exert a tight hold over their subsidiaries in Belgium, German bankers do sit on the boards of and help manage the affairs of the companies they invest in; the French banques d'affaires do actually help run the companies where they have equity holdings, and the Italian para-statal corporations keep their subsidiaries on a tight rein.

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Fresh chance for the unquoted company

In the palmy days of May, 1972, when Stock Exchange levels (and confidence) were at an all-time high, a cartoon appearing in the Dutch financial journal, *De Telegraaf*, seemed to sum up perfectly the neo-imperialist mood of the City of London.

It showed a formidable army of pinstripe suited, bowler-hatted stockbrokers armed with siege hammers and other machines of war, forcing their way into the Amsterdam stock exchange. These were the days when London seemed set to take continental bourses by storm and to become the central centre of Europe.

They were the days, too, when many people in the City, as well as commentators outside it, believed that London had a mission to free continental companies from the domination of banks, holding companies or the state. They had only to be persuaded of the virtues of raising funds through a stock exchange (preferably London's) rather than from these sources for their financial freedom to be assured.

This is all partly explained by the unwinding of the Lawson empire (Sir Denis Lawson has left Australian Estates altogether) and the belief that Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International has passed his "A" shares in a "put-through" to the North Broke Hill stable. Last January Sir Charles reported that News then had a fifth of the non-voting capital and 2 per cent of the ordinary.

Equally important is the booming trade the group is doing in sugar, and the profits it will make this year. Last year sugar profits were £3.7m, and given the sugar boom they could be as much as £9m this year.

Thus, we may be talking about a p/e ratio of less than 5.7, but capital gain is the name of the game in Australian Estates with 300p being suggested as the bid price for the ordinary and 200p for the "A".

From total sources of funds available to them the unquoted companies invested 67½ per cent more in fixed assets than the quoted ones while quoted companies spent 133 per cent more

in dividends. The unquoted companies' rate of return on capital was 14.4 per cent on average against 12.2 per cent for the quoted groups.

The Unquoted Companies Group was founded by Mr Emmanuel Kaye, head of the unquoted Lansing Bagnall concern and by Sir David Brown, of the equally private David Brown Corporation, to lobby in Whitehall and elsewhere.

Thus the whole concept of wider share ownership, so long favoured in this country as an expression of democratic capitalism, is being called increasingly in question. The willy-nilly locked into industrial situations for which the only reasonable collateral is equity, and the Lever bank or the NEB may become important equity partners.

If the decline of the equity cult among smaller shareholders in Britain has prompted a fundamental reappraisal of our system of indirect financing, it might also lead to a re-examination of the role of private or "public unquoted" companies within the economy. If the financing ratios of companies are to be altered (at least pending a stock market revival) to give a greater dependence on loan capital and on a few powerful shareholders than on the distinction between quoted and unquoted companies will become less sharp.

Where the larger unquoted companies do claim a distinction, however, through their mouthpiece the Unquoted Companies Group, is in the efficient way in which they employ their capital. This was corroborated in a study by the former Department of Employment and Productivity, which compared 263 unquoted companies in the metal and engineering sectors with 133 quoted ones.

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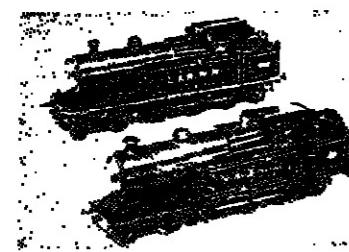
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If the decline of the equity cult among smaller shareholders in Britain has

Christie's

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: (01) 839 9060 Telex: 916429 Telegrams: CHRISTIART London S.W.1.



Clockwork 4-6-2 tank locomotive models of the London and North Western Railway No. 5670 and the Great Central Railway No. 167, both gauge 2½, by Bing. To be sold on Wednesday, November 20th in a sale of Important Commercial Railway Models.

TODAY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th Miniatures, Russian and other Objects of Vertu. Catalogue (8 plates) 35p post paid.

TOMORROW

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. and THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14th at 10.30 a.m. Printed Books, Manuscripts and Autograph Letters. The Properties of the Lord Astor of Hever and others. Catalogue (4 plates) 30p post paid.

TOMORROW

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th English and Foreign Silver. The Properties of the Earl of Arran, The Earl of Kingston and others. Catalogue 20p post paid.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14th at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. English, Continental Oak, Pewter and Metalware, including The Wainwright Collection of Friendly Society Brasses. The Properties of Wimmafreda, Countess of Portarlington, Colonel C. H. F. Thompson, The late Lady Patricia Ramsay and others. Catalogue (5 plates) 30p post paid.

SALES OVERSEAS

IN ITALY, AT THE GRAND HOTEL, ROME

TODAY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th at 4.30 p.m. Old Master and Modern Drawings and Prints (Part I).

TODAY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th at 9.30 p.m. Old Master and Modern Paintings and

Catalogue 25p post paid.

Catalogue 25p post paid.

Catalogue 25p post paid.

Catalogue 25p post paid.

Sales begin at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated and are subject to the conditions printed in the relevant catalogues.

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GRAND AUCTION OF STUFFED ANIMALS AND BIRDS

At Finchley Town Hall, Holloway Avenue, London N.1. on Thursday November 14th

VIEWING, NOVEMBER 12 and 13 For details, Telephone 01-278 9767

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

TOWN HOUSE LOGAN PLACE, KENSINGTON, W.8

Newly fitted and decorated with Japanese straw wallpaper & wood carpet. 2 large reception rooms, kitchen with small patio, bathroom, gas-fired c.h. Aprox. 125 sq. feet, ground rent £100 p.a. 2nd floor, 2nd floor, garage available if required. Additional £2,000. 10.30-5.30. B.H. 373 1038.

EARLS COURT, W.8

Three storey terraced residence, comprising 8 rooms, kitchen, 2 b.s.c.s. w.c. and separate w.c., garage, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, garage available if required. Urgent sale. Freehold £31,000. Phone OWNER 037 3720

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Off Kings Rd.: 3 beds, 2 bath, large recpt room, modern kitchen, patio, small roof terrace, full c.h. Completely modernised. Urgent sale. Freehold £23,500. Sole Agents: Stimson & Sons TEL: 01-673 4414/6084

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1

Charming mews house, completely modernised, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., garage, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, garage available if required. Attractive terrace house, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., garage, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, garage available if required. B.S.C. 39-72. £26,000. S.O.N. 339 0274.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

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for the Managing Director of an International Engineering company. It is essential that the person has had a few years experience. It is not essential to be a Cordon Bleu but this would be an advantage.

The hours of work are from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and, in addition we expect the housekeeper on nights when the flat is occupied to cook any meals, etc. This position requires a person to live in the flat which is fully furnished, colour TV etc.

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ALL BUREAU urgently requires Nurses and Domestic Staff for Contracts London S.W.1. Call 01-537 3345.

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flatlet, 2 happy children, phone, fire, time, 11.45 p.m. Dept. 13, Post Office Placement Bureau, 100 Newgate Street, London E.C.1. Tel: 01-278 8000. S.O.N. 339 0274.

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English speaking single lady required for girl, aged 12. Tel: 01-235 6494. T.V. 250 p.w. clear. Written references essential.

PHONE LEE, 01-235 6494

ROLLS-ROYCE CHAUFFEUR

required for Professional Man 40-hour week, £45 per week. Must have references and car. Must live within easy reach N.W.3 area. Tel: 242 1831 to arrange interview.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14th at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Burgundy, Hock and "End of Bin" Sale. Catalogue 25p post paid.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14th at 2.30 p.m. and

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15th at 10 a.m. Pictures by Old Masters. The Properties of The Abbot and Chapter of Glenside Abbey, Co. Limerick, The late James Pope-Hennessy, Esq., C.V.O., The Johnson-Winfeld Collection and others. Catalogue 25p post paid.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th Sculpture (Part II). Catalogue for both sales £2.00 post paid.

IN SWITZERLAND, AT THE HOTEL RICHEMOND, GENEVA

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th at 11 p.m. Important French Furniture and Objects of Art. Catalogue £2.20 post paid.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th at 3.00 p.m. Art Nouveau. Catalogue £1.50 post paid.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th at 8.00 p.m. Fine and Rare Wines. Catalogue 30p post paid.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th at 10.30 p.m. Important European Silver. Catalogue £2.20 post paid.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th at 3.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. Fine and Enamels. Catalogue £2.20 post paid.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th at 10.30 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. Objects of Vertu, Fine Gold Boxes. Catalogue £1.50 post paid.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th at 7.00 p.m. and THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21st at 10.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. Magnificent Jewels. Catalogue £3.00 post paid.

SALES OVERSEAS IN ITALY, AT THE GRAND HOTEL, ROME

TODAY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th at 4.30 p.m. A Collection of Greek and Russian Icons of the 14th to 19th Centuries. Catalogue £1.50 post paid.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th at 9.30 p.m. Old Master and Modern Paintings and

Catalogue 25p post paid.

Sales begin at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated and are subject to the conditions printed in the relevant catalogues.

Edinburgh Office: 48 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HH. Tel.: (031) 225 4757

SWA. Period style terrace house in popular suburb. On 4 floors, comprising 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, rear garden. In need of renovation and repair. £5,000 freehold. Anders and Robertson. Tel: 01-500 5007.

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You can move right in to this unique and superb family flat in secluded quiet residential aspect. 2 fully tiled bathrooms with gold fittings, ultra modern kitchen, built-in oven, crockery and hot, breakfast double fireplace, double glazing throughout, in built-in porters and full central heating, new outgoings—56 years lease.

01-578 4262 (Eves.) 01-542 8066 (Day.)

MONTAGU SQ., W.1 (adjacent)

Urgent sale at realistic price. 3 bed., 2 bath., 2 rec., 2 s.b.c.s. 2 off., large dining room, 22 years old, 1970 d.p.a. lowest £25,000.

HYDE PARK SQ., W.2

Immaculate first-floor flat, 1 bed., 1 rec., 1 s.b.c.s. 1970 d.p.a. £15,000.

MARBLE ARCH

Third-floor balcony facing south over park: 2 rec., 1 s.b.c.s. 1970 d.p.a. £16,000.

N. HIRSHFIELD RYDE AND BROWNE 486 4601

CORNWALL GARDENS, S.W.7

Newly decorated third floor flat, 3 rooms, large kitchen, 99 years at £50 p.w.

D. G. HARRIS, 01-578 4075 (OFFICE HOURS)

AUCTION GALLERIES

Wednesday the 13th of November at 10 a.m. Antiques and modern furniture

Thursday the 14th of November at 10 a.m. Oriental and other carpets and rugs Objects of art, porcelain, glassware

Friday the 15th November at 10 a.m. Secondary sale

The above sales on view today 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m.

Catalogues, 15p from Galleries or Head Office 1 Hanis Road, S.W.3

ARUNDEL TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.13 (Tel. 01-748 2739)

Please note the forthcoming special sales:

Thursday the 28th of November at 2.30 p.m. Old Master Drawings and Prints Catalogues 15p (including postage).

Thursday the 12th December at 2.30 p.m. Books, Scientific, Illustrated and other Books Catalogues 25p (including postage).

Mes. BOSCHER & MAIGHAN Auctioners

25 Rue Le Peletier, Paris Tel: 770.03.84 and 742.71.52

AUCTION IN PARIS HOTEL DROUOT

Monday, November 18th

(1) IMPORTANT SALE OF MINERAL SAMPLES

Including numerous fine samples (some exceptional) from varied origins

(2) COLLECTION OF MODERN ENGRAVINGS

Villen and Bernard, Chapell, Masson, Belmer, etc.

View: Saturday, 16th November, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

LONDON FLATS

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS HOTEL DROUOT—Room 11

Wednesday, 20th November at 2.30 p.m.

ORIENTAL & ISLAMIC ART MINIATURES LACQUERS, CERAMICS METAL

MES. R. & C. BOISGIRARD Auctioneers

2 rue de Provence—Paris 8

Tel: 770.81.56 & 824.47.02

View: Nov. 19, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

TREMENDOUS BARGAIN!

Makeshift in quiet secure area, building site, approx. 5 min. Regent's Park Zoo. Enormous lounge, open plan kitchen, dining room, double height ceiling. Architect designed. Brand new fitted carpets and curtains, gas fired central heating, double glazing. 2nd floor of historic building. Only £1,000 over 900 yr. lease.

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EXCHANGE Scotland for England

Luxury flat in Glasgow with 1 bed., 1 rec., 1 s.b.c.s. 1970 d.p.a. £1,200 p.w. Clear. Admable girl, 16 p.w. Own comfortable ref. T.V. 250 p.w. clear. Write: Mrs. J. M. McLean, Exchange, 1987—Whitefriars, 10th fl., 1987. Tel: 01-554 2744. C.P.K.

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Superior apartment in exceptionally convenient position: 1-2 rec., 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bath., 2-3 s.b.c.s. 1970 d.p.a. £1,200 p.w. Clear. Admable girl, 16 p.w. Own comfortable ref. T.V. 250 p.w. clear. Write: Mrs. J. M. McLean, Exchange, 1987—Whitefriars, 10th fl., 1987. Tel: 01-554 2744. C.P.K.

PARKS GREEN, S.W.6

Large recently decorated first floor flat, 2 rec., 2 s.b.c.s. 1970 d.p.a. £1,200 p.w. Clear. Admable girl, 16 p.w. Own comfortable ref. T.V. 250 p.w. clear. Write: Mrs. J. M. McLean, Exchange, 1987—Whitefriars, 10th fl., 1987. Tel: 01-554 2744. C.P.K.

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Assistant Public Relations Officer

Grade IX £4,257 - £4,815 p.a. plus Threshold

Corporation seeks a relatively junior person for this post in the Chief Executive's Department.

Initially, the successful applicant will assist the Public Relations Officer in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Corporation's policies and activities.

Subject to proven ability and enthusiasm,

she may then be considered for promotion when the Public Relations Officer retires in June 1976.

Cwmbran New Town stands in an excellent, well-wooded countryside in the county of Gwent, 2½ miles off the M4 to the north of Newport. The New Town is well established, with a population of 3,000 growing steadily towards the aimed figure of 55,000.

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Cwmbran
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circa £8,000 p.a.

young, successful international group, with widespread European interests controlled from the U.K. and offering highly competitive specialised services mainly to large well known companies, is now in a phase of dynamic expansion and wishes to make the London based key appointment of a Corporate Lawyer. A qualified Lawyer is required, ideally with previous experience in international commerce. Fluency in German and/or French will be valuable. His primary function will be to advise the Board on the legal aspects of financing, leasing and rental agreements and general supplier contracts. He will also be required to provide advice concerning acquisitions, loan agreements, international tax planning, the establishment of foreign companies and other commercial operations. The preferred age is 30/35 but the over-riding requirement is legal flair, a quick and flexible mind, the ability to master a brief rapidly, and an interest in making a career in international business.

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Medical Officer - Physician

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The appointment is for a Physician aged 30-40 years who must hold M.B., M.R.C.P., or equivalent qualification. In addition he should have suitable post-graduate experience in the specialty.

Interest, experience and, preferably, a postgraduate qualification in Pediatrics will be an advantage. The activities involved are wide ranging and the successful applicant will be required to take part in preventive medicine programmes and take part in the training of hospital staff as well as routine in-patient and out-patient services.

Full laboratory, X-ray and other diagnostic facilities are available.

An attractive salary will be offered for this interesting appointment in accordance with experience and qualifications; additionally a living allowance is paid and furnished housing provided.

There is annual leave with air fare paid to the country of recruitment (for applicant and his family).

Club, golf and library facilities are available.

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Contact David Tod, ACA, on 01-405 3499

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Assistant Regional Supplies Officer

(Salary Scale 23)

Intending candidates (who must be currently employed in a Health Authority in England or Wales) should write IMMEDIATELY for application forms and further details, quoting a telephone number where they can be contacted during office hours, to—

The Secretary,
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52 Clifton Road,
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE4 8DQ.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 21st November, 1974.

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A senior managing editor is required to take over this successful department, which will be reorganized and transferred to Oxford in 1975. This post offers considerable scope for a creative publisher to plan and put into effect the consolidation and expansion of the present list and set up the new office in Oxford.

The successful applicant will probably be a graduate aged between 27 and 45; a medical qualification would be an advantage. The essential requirements are initiative and editorial and business experience in publishing, preferably medical publishing.

Remuneration will be appropriate to the importance of the position and assistance can be given with relocation to Oxford.

Write in confidence to the Secretary (WHP), Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP.

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A young and expanding firm need an additional advocate to maintain and develop its Magistrates' Court side of the practice. Help is also required in the Litigation department. Salary negotiable around £5,500-£6,000. Interested solicitors with about twelve months' post qualification experience are invited to apply in writing.

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**HARINGEY
HOUSING SERVICE**

Haringey, a progressive authority with an ambitious housing policy, is setting up a Comprehensive Housing Service in response to its severe housing problems. This service will include responsibility for housing management, homeless families, the acquisition and rehabilitation programme, the project management of the building programme, improvement grants, a Housing Action Centre and liaison with Housing Associations. In addition to the Comprehensive Housing Service the borough is proceeding with a number of new developments, including a Housing Action Area (following a pilot study with the D.O.B. method for speeding up building (following one of the fastest public sector building schemes) and new approaches for combating homelessness. The following key posts have been created as the first stage of implementation.

BOROUGH HOUSING OFFICER
Salary £8787 to £9417 plus Threshold payment.

Responsible for managing the Housing Service, ensuring the overall execution of housing policies and programmes in order that the Council's declared aims and objectives should be achieved. This is a challenging post requiring a person with drive, initiative, and an awareness of London's housing needs, as well as proven managerial qualities of a high order.

DEPUTY BOROUGH HOUSING OFFICER
Salary £6657 to £7134 plus Threshold payment.

Deputising on various tasks, whose range of responsibilities, but having particular direct control of Housing Management, Allocations and the Housing Action Centre. The person appointed will have experience of housing management, together with a wide view of housing, and an ability to manage people and to innovate and implement new initiatives.

ASSISTANT BOROUGH HOUSING OFFICER
(Policy and Special Projects)
Salary £4983 to £5538 plus Threshold payment.

Responsible for assisting in implementing aspects of the Comprehensive Housing Service, in particular to propose and control housing research, and to organize training. In the initial stages responsible for implementing the C.H.A.s the Council has decided, and the Housing Action Area which will shortly be declared. The main emphasis of the post will be to devise and introduce actions to improve the housing service for, and the housing conditions of, the people of the borough. Experience in an aspect of housing—management, design, planning, evaluation, research, together with an ability to effectively organise projects and deal with people, are essential.

Application forms together with detailed job descriptions and further information from Head of Management Services, Civic Centre, Wood Green, N.22, or telephone 01-888 1282 Ext. 150, returnable by 22 November, 1974.

CJA

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3578
Telex No. 887374

U.K. OR OVERSEAS

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY MERCHANTS—TURNOVER OF SEVERAL £ HUNDRED MILLION

This new position calls for candidates, aged 30-40, who will have acquired at least five years' practical experience of trading profitably internationally. Ideally, within an established chemical company or major trading organisation. Reporting to the Chief Executive, the successful candidate will be responsible for developing what has hitherto been a minor part of our client's existing world-wide trading activities. Extensive overseas travel will be necessary, involving client contact. Candidates must be highly motivated and will possess a high degree of commercial awareness. Initial salary negotiable, £12,000-£15,000 (by way of high basic salary and incentive bonus), or could be more if the successful candidate warrants it, + Car, non contributory pension scheme, free life assurance, free B.U.P.A.; assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference HICT3570/TT, to the Managing Director: CAMPBELL-JOHNSON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. Telephone 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. Telex 887374.

HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL TRADING

£12,000-£15,000 PLUS + CAR

CJA

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY MERCHANTS—TURNOVER OF SEVERAL £ HUNDRED MILLION

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LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

following the previously published advertisement regarding vacancies in the

Public Social Security Institution

IN THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

the Embassy of the Libyan Arab Republic would like to advise that applicants will be interviewed at the

EMBASSY OF THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

58, Princes Gate, London, S.W.7

during the FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER, and not during the second week of November as previously stated.

**ASSISTANT CHARTERING MANAGER
BASED IN DUBLIN**

George Bell (Chartering) Ltd., part of the Bell Group of Shipping and Transport Companies, invites applications for the above position.

* Essential qualifications are:—
(a) A record of successful experience in Chartering or similar general shipping activities.
(b) The personality and entrepreneurial flair to identify and develop new business opportunities on own initiative.

* The Company is based in Dublin but the job will involve some travel to the U.K. and Continent.

* There will be ample opportunity for training and development in this and other branches of the Group's activities.

* Salary will be fully matched to experience and ability.

Please send brief details in confidence to:—

B. W. Kerr,
Managing Director,
GEORGE BELL (Chartering) LTD.



Appointments Vacant also on pages 4 and 11

SECRETARY/PA

required for

Company Secretary
of leading Mayfair Wine Company
salary approx. £2,200 + other benefits.

Please contact Miss Harvey on
01-629 9814

& THE BUDGET!

A time there was
such a lack of
beauty. Poor Aspel
had no more than
one good feature.
She was afraid she'd
lose her job if she
hadn't had a mirror
in a warm and
loved called **BURGESS**.
He gave her lots and coffee. A
kindly audience, re-
laxed L.V.s, adored in
how beauty look the
her smile and lived
the life.

GUINNESS BUREAU
Brentwood Road,
Luton, Bedfordshire, S.W.3
033 1589 8807
for top jobs.

CREDITS

Managing Director
of property companies
and a small professional
organisation and well-educated
to accepting responsi-
bility people and
active in a small
office. Substantial
weeks annual holiday.

: Holdaway, 01-639
6241

GERMAN

secretaries need a
good German secre-
tary. Director, U.S.A.
department. She will
be a varied Secretarial
and English shorthand and
correspondence in German.

INGLIS SERVICES,
Canning Cross Road,
London, W.C.2.
1-855 3794-G.

GOOD TO MISS

£12,500 + perks
A girl is looking for a
good Sec. for one
in Personnel and
all levels and work
hours essential. Good
Special Appointments
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ALT DISNEY

PRODUCTIONS
could be the girl
for the job. A
hardworking Secretary
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and very experienced
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essential. Good
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ANY GOOD

Super stool for an
inexperienced
young Secretary
with a smart and
well-qualified sec.
in office. Good
and necessary but a
liking for children
will be an asset. Top
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ACORN NEED AN

INTERVIEWER
To do everything that an
interviewer does, except that you'll
be doing it for ACORN and
of course making a lot more
money in the process.

ACORN, 493 2963.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

for Deputy Managing Director's
office in West End. Age 18-21
with good shorthand and at
least 6 months' office experience.
Salary negotiable. Free
lunches.

Telephone: 01-629 0222.

MOTHER'S HELP

Experienced, cheerful mother
is required to return to part-time
work. 3 children, girls of 7,
9, 11. Work in school. Driving and children's
cooking essential. Minimum
experience. Own room. Salary
increased. Phone Mrs. Williams,
nr St. M. 1-7145.

KNIGHTSHAWES

Nature and experi-
enced secretary required to run
small office concentrating on
film production and act as
personal secretary to the director.
Good holiday periods. Salary com-
munity. Phone Mrs. Williams,
nr St. M. 1-7145.

ONE NEW Young

achieving business needs
a smart and well-qualified sec.
in office. Good and
necessary but a
liking for children
will be an asset. Top
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UP A HOUSING PROJECT

Hill Securities require a
good shorthand and
audio for a temporary
position. Good salary.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER

Hants. Lady. Good salary. quarters
Branksome Chine, Poole, Dorset, 01-220 1200.

WALES

- 5.15-5.40 p.m., Strim
Strim Strellach.

Granada

12.00-1.25 am, Play School.
3.00 pm, Parents and Children.
3.30, Developments in Social
Work. 4.00, Play School. 4.30-
5.00, Kitchen. 5.30, News.
6.00, Homeberry. 7.00, Jack-
anory. 7.30, The Record
Breakers. 8.10, John Craven's
Newsround. 8.45, Magic.
9.00, Roobarb. 9.40-9.45, Economics
of the Real World.

7.30 Newsday.

7.45 Book Programme.
8.10 Floodlit Rugby League:
St Helens V. Salford.

9.00 Picture Moon.

9.25 Globe Theatre: A Cer-
tain Circumstance (La
Circus). 10.00.

11.00 Old Grey Whistle Test.

11.40 The Budget: The Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer.
11.50-12.15 Leslie Sands reads
To His Coy Mistress, by
Andrew Marvell.

12.15 Professional Wrestling.

12.15-1.15 What is Truth? with
Dick Taverne.

Radio

12.00-1.25 pm, Radio 1.
1.30, Radio 2. 3.00, Radio 3.
4.30-5.10, Best of Both.
5.15-5.40, Scotland.
5.45-6.00, Reporting Scotland.
6.20-6.35, Scope.
7.00-7.15, News from the North.
7.30-7.45, News from Northern
Ireland. 8.00-8.15, News from
Wales. 8.30-8.45, News from
England. 10.25-
North. 11.00-11.15, News
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